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P & O
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,689—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1899.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th Aug.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	——	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	———	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,339	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 18.9

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	22rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 9th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSIMA MARU," Captain S. Yoshizawa, 3,283 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN ...	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck brough tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

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..and book of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA · Old Court House Street

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

CHAMPAGNES!
CHAMPAGNES!!

GIESLER'S
CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	½ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	¼ lb. tin. Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1887.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road.
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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
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Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
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REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
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J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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	Rs.	a.
Its Uses, Varieties, Fibre, Structure, Cultivation and Preparation for the Market as an Article of Commerce. Also the Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oid, Cotton Seed Meal and Fertilisors. With especial reference to Cotton Growing, Ginning and Oil Pressing in the United States. By C. P. BROOKS, Author of "Cotton Manufacturing" and "Weaving Calculations," 1898	9	8

COTTON SPINNING, DYEING, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Brooks, C. P.—Cotton Manufacture	5	4
———— Weaving Calculations	4	8
Cheetham, J.—The Complete Guide to Self-Acting Mules. With Calculations in the Card and Twining Rooms	1	6
Duett, George.—Bleaching and Calico Printing: A Pratical Manual	11	0
Foley, E. D.—The Cotton Manufacturer's Assistant, or the Art of arranging Cotton Machinery to work the different sorts of Cotton	1	12
Hurst, G. H.—A Handbook of Garmen Dyeing and Cleaning	3	8
Knecht, E., Rowson, C., and Loewenthal, R.—A Manual of Dyeing, 3 vols	39	12
Lister, John.—Cotton Manufacture: A Manual of Practical Instruction	5	10
Marsden, Richard.—Cotton Spinning: Its Development, Principles, and Practice. With an Appendix on Steam Engines and Boilers	7	14
Morris, J., and Wilkinson, F.—The Elements of Cotton Spinning	7	8
Nasmith, J.—The Student's Cotton Spinning	5	4
Prestwich, A.—Cotton Doublier's Assistant	1	12
Sansone, A.—The Printing of Cotton Fabrics, comprising Calico Bleaching, Printing, and Dyeing	13	2
———— Recent Progress in the Industries of Dyeing and Calico Printing: Being a Supplement to "The Printing of Cotton Fabrics."	8	0
Taggart, W. S.—Cotton Spinning. Including Processes up to the end of Flying Frames. With Illustrations, 2 vols	4	0
———— Vol. III, just out, completing the work	8	12
Taylor, J. T.—Cotton Weaving and Designing	7	8
Walmesley, H. E.—Cotton Spinning and Weaving: A Practical and Theoretical Treatise	6	10

WEAVING.

	Rs.	a.
Bell T. F.—Jacquard Weaving and Designing	12	0
Brooks, C. P.—Weaving Calculations	4	8
Ornamental Design for Woven Fabrics. By C. Stephenson, of the Technical College, Bradford, and F. Suddards, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. With 65 full-page Plates, and numerous Designs and Diagrams in the Text	5	10

The aim of this book is to supply in a systematic and practical form, information on the subject of Decorative Design as applied to Woven Fabrics, and is primarily intended to meet the requirements of student in textile and art schools or of designers actively engaged in the weaving industry. Its wealth of Illustration is a marked feature of the Book.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1899, for the CONSTRUCTION of BAND MASTER, and ASSISTANT SURGEON'S QUARTERS and OUT HOUSES at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point. The value of work will be about Rs. 24,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Bombay, 7th August, 99. Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTIONS to the following effect will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 10th August, 1899, at 3 P.M.:—

60. From Mr. Acacio G. Viegas, 'that the Commissioner be requested to give a list of such highways, causeway, bridges, viaducts, roads, and lanes, as in his opinion are not streets as defined in clause (W) of section 3 of the Municipal Act.'

61. From Mr. Acacio G. Viegas, 'that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation when the draft amendments to the Municipal Act of 1888 will be ready and placed before the Corporation.'

62. From Mr. K. M. Shroff, 'that the Corporation is of opinion that it is high time that the Commissioner should communicate with Government to adopt prompt and vigorous measures for the purpose of preventing an influx of poor and half-starved people from the various neighbouring districts, both by rail and sea, in search of work and charity in this City in consequence of the impending famine in the Western Presidency, otherwise the City will be over-crowded, and the sufferings of the permanent residents of the working classes during the ensuing winter months will be greatly intensified should the plague also increase during the coming cold season.'

63. From Mr. Acacio G. Viegas 'that the President be requested to address Government on the urgent need of imposing a strict surveillance over arrivals into the City from plague striken places for a period of ten days.'

64. From Mr. Kharshedji Nassarwanji Wadya 'that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation how it is that 198 bungalow with gardens are supplied with water by meter and 202 in the ordinary way.'

65. Notice of Motion from Mr. Kharshedji Nasarwanji Wadia 'that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation from which of the sections of the Municipal Act relating to buildings and which of the sections of the Building By-Laws, a house of two compartments now being built at Chira Bazar opposite the Sonapure Lane and another house near Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary in the neighbourhood of the abovenamed house have been exempted, and whether the line of set-back marked out in the locality has not been enforced in the case of these houses and, if so, for what reason or reasons.'

66 and 67.—From Mr. S. D. Khote—

66. That the Commissioner be requested to report whether he is aware that the alterations and improvements required under several notices issued to houseowners by the Special Department employed for suppression of plague amount to a practical demolition of houses ordered to be so altered or improved in-as-much as the improvements and alterations suggested are drastic in nature, such as the raising of plinths or providing chowks, &c., and that the Commissioner be further requested to report what action he wishes to take in connection with the said notices, and what arrangements he will be pleased to make to provide accommodation for the residents of such dwellings as have been or might be declared U. H. H.

67. 'That the Commissioner be requested to report whether the Health Department have kept any bullocks—which are incapacitated from work, and if so, how many and what is the annual cost incurred in their up-keep, feed, &c.'

68. From Professor O. U. Muller,—'That in the opinion of the Corporation in all Municipal Appointments preference should, wherever possible, be given to men of University Education, especially to Graduates.'

69. From Mr. Acacio G. Viegas—'That the Commissioner be requested to report, in consultation with the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, what modifications, if any, are necessary in the Building By Laws in the interests of public health.'

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWREE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th August, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of Mr. Luis J. E. De Souza, constituted attorney of the mortgagee, Mr. L. A. Rodrigue Chico, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Mezulla Hamidulla, the following property, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1898.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toca ground, situate, lying and being at Sewree, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Government Salt ground, in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Haji Nur Mahomed Haji Mezulla Hamidulla and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 98, new No. 1486, and new Survey No. 2-2-03, together with the bungalow or building, a tallow shed, a building or chawl, another building or out-house open shed, privies, standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under T. Ward No. 3321 (4) 3323 3-23 (4), Street Nos. 563 C, 564, 565, and which said premises are bounded on the south by the property of Jamsetjee Bhikaji, on the north partly by the property of Bomanjee Dinshaw and partly by the Musjid on the east by the Government ground and salt pans, and on the west by the Sewree Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1899.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH AND WATSON'S A I CLUB WHISKY.

MESSRS. JAMES WATSON & Co., LD., DISTILLERS, DUNDEE, offer a Case of 1 dozen Quart Bottles of their celebrated A I CLUB WHISKY to the person making a correct or nearest correct forecast of the result of the above Match as follows:—

1st.—Will the Match be finished or drawn.
2nd.—Winning Team.
3rd.—By how much,

answers to be sent by 10 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11 Instant, to the Editor the "Indian sporting Times" ("Times of India" office), who has kindly consented to scrutinise the same. The result will be advertised in the "Indian Sporting Times" of Sunday, the 13th idem, and the Bombay Daily papers of the 14th idem. The winner may send for the case from

F. CORNAGLIA, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is drawn to a CIRCULAR which has addressed by the Undersigned to Medical Practitioners in Bombay and which is reproduced below. The accurate REGISTRATION of DEATHS is a matter of such great public importance that it is hoped the public themselves will, as far as practicable, assist the medical profession and the undersigned in carrying into effect the objects of that circular.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay Municipality, August, 1899.

CIRCULAR No. 11266.

Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 7th August 1899.

From
The Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

To

SIR,—I have the honour to invite your attention to the provisions of Section 450 (1) and (8) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act which for facility of reference are reproduced below:—

Section 450.

(1) In the case of a person who had been attended in his last illness by a duly qualified medical practitioner, that practitioner shall sign and forward to the Commissioner a certificate of the cause of such person's death, in the form of schedule P, or in such other form in shall from time to time be prescribed by the Commissioner in this behalf and the cause of death as stated in such certificate shall be entered in the register; together with the name of the certifying medical practitioner.

(3) The Commissioner shall provided printed forms of the said certificates and any duly qualified medical practitioner, resident in the City shall be supplied on application with forms free of charge.

Failure to comply with the provisions of this Section is punishable under Section 471 of the Act with fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

2. It has recently been brought to my notice that a practice exists among some of the medical practioners in the city of handing ever death certificates to the relatives of the deceased. This practice, it is necessary to point out, is altogether unauthorized and insufficient in so far as it purports to be a compliance with the provisions of the Municipal Act quoted in the proceding para, and it has been found by experience that certificates so delivered do not in all cases reach my office or that of the Executive Health officer. I wish therefore to impress strongly on all medical practitioners the obligation that has been impressed on them by Section 450 of the Act in the important matter of death registration and I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to comply strictly with the provisions of that section in future in all cases except those in which the deceased persons are to be buried in Sewri Cemetery, as to which I am willing for the reasons explained in the next para to make a concession.

3. The production of death certificates at the places for disposal of the dead is not compulsory in this city and no such certificate is required at any of the cemeteries or burning grounds controlled by the Municipality. It is believed that the Sewri Cemetery which is under the control of the Christian Burial Board is the only one at which the rules require a certificate to be produced; the production of such a certificate in compliance with the rules of the Burial Board is of course not a fulfilment of the legal obligation to forward a certificate to me as required by Section 450 of the Municipal Act, but, in cases where the deceased are to be buried in the Sewri Cemetary, I am nevertheless willing to accept as sufficient certificates delivered there at the time of burial so as to obviate the necessity of the preparation of two such documents.

4. If you have not been already supplied with the necessary forms I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to obtain them direct from the Executive Health Officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ALIBISMAIL DATOO, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

NANBAI, widow of the deceased, and the Executrix named in the said Will..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING,
The 5th day of August, 1899.
Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, CAMA and HORMASJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN." a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES, from 8 annas to Rs. 1-8 per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

ON VIEW.—Dr. E. H. Cayley's Valuable Furniture. Piano, Glass and Crockery ware, Platedware, Persian Carpets, &c., at the Carlisle Chamber, Apollo Bunder.

CLEARING STOCK of BREAKFAST size Cups and Saucers, neat pattern only, ans. 3 per pair; also China Table and Cheese Plates, at Rs. 2-14 and Rs. 1-14 per doz. at SHROFF BROTHERS' Sale.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS. of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.—Sole Importers of leading STANDARD TYPEWRITERS. Send for our Catalogue.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILLS have two Crossland Boilers and One Engine, 250 I. H., FOR SALE. Particulars on application to the MILLS.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish Copies of Testimonials.—Apply to "No. 144," care of this Paper.

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THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phoenix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver.	Steel & Nickel
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With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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NOTICE.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,300,000

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

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N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

GERMANY.

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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
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Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, at 9.30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hon. Secretary.

22nd July, 1899.

KING, KING & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 300. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ______________________________

hereby tender for Rupees __________ of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees __________

Annas __________ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees __________ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September, 1899.

I require the amount in __________

Debentures of Rupees __________ each.

(Signature) __________

(Address) __________

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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 11-58m., 0-26a. Low water, 5-36m., 6-25a.
Gaiety Theatre. Variety Entertainment in aid of St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Taherali Mahomedali Kajiji, B. A. (Oxon), LL.B. (Dublin), was enrolled as a barrister-at-law before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, on Saturday last.

POLO.—There will be no game this evening, but the ground will be reserved for practice. It is now possible that the ground will be available for a game on Thursday, and members are requested to look in Thursday morning's paper for a definite announcement.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY (under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap Residences for Poor Parsees).—The total number of patients treated during the month of July last was 797.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Ibo, and Chinde, per extra s. s. Patna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

A SUIT AGAINST A NATIVE NEWSPAPER.—A plaint has been presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, in the High Court Chambers, in which Mr. W. A. Chambers, editor and proprietor of the *Champion* newspaper, claims to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages from the proprietor of the *Rast Goftar* in respect of an alleged defamatory article published in the latter paper of the 16th ultimo. His lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.—Salemahomed Sulleman, a shopkeeper, who resides at Jackeria Musjid Road, has reported to the police that during the absence of himself and his family from home, on Friday afternoon, his place was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 332, were stolen from a cupboard, which was forced open. None of the other cupboards or any of the boxes, which contained no ornaments, had been tampered with.

BURGLARY AT THAKORDWAR ROAD.—Shamji Maneck, a Hindu grain-dealer, having his place of business at Thakordwar Road, has reported to the police that his shop was entered on Friday night, and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs 434, were stolen from a locked box. Property valued at Rs. 109 was found lying in the compound by the police. The matter is being investigated both by the divisional and detective police.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, this evening, at 4-30. Business:—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) A paper on two cases of Porro's operation performed by Dr. Dimmock at the Bai Motlibai Hospital; both recoveries. Some instruments will be shown by Dr. K. M. Dubash. (3) A short paper on Jigger, with exhibition of the Parasite under microscope, by Dr. R. M. Kalapesi.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—A collision took place between a dog-cart belonging to Mr. P. D. Framji and a victoria of Mr. Keshowji Govindji, in front of the Head Police Office, Hornby Road, on Sunday night. The dog-cart was proceeding from Fort towards Shaik Memon Street, and the victoria was coming from the opposite direction. A Parsee gentleman, who was driving with Mr. Framji, was thrown out on to the road, and was somewhat shaken, but refused to go to hospital. The hind off spring and wheel of the victoria was carried away.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Meltandaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	The Washington Post	Souza.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Glück	Suppe.
Selection	Plantation Songs and American Melodies	Kappey.
Valse	Soirée D'Eté	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Mountebanks	Cellier.
Polka	Off we Go	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ESCAPED FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—Dhunjibhoy Cowasji, a Parsee, who resides on the first floor of a house at Gilder Street, and is employed as a fitter on the G. I. P. Railway, reported to the police on Saturday night that he was assaulted by one Siddi Ismail alias Shri Ram Jayshunker. It appears that on the day in question complainant was sitting in his room, reading, when he was interrupted by Ismail, who was under the influence of liquor, and was armed with a stick. Ismail entered the room, and asked complainant where one Pinto was. Complainant said he did not know. Ismail thereupon became excited, abused the Parsee, and delivered him a blow with the stick, inflicting a wound on the right leg. The accused also broke some crockery ware. The police were informed, and the accused was taken to Inspector Sloane at the Huntly Lodge police station, where the man managed to escape from police custody. He is now being sought for.

NAGPUR NOTES.

DROUGHT AND FAMINE.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writes:—The prospects for Nagpur and the whole of Central Provinces are very gloomy. The past was glorious, but the future seems likely to be very sad indeed. The scarcity of rain causes very great anxiety, not only to the local Government, but also to thousands of hungry people. It is already in contemplation of the local Government to open relief-works in various districts; but how far these relief-works have been successful the past experience must have already shown to heads of Departments, and if the money so lavishly spent by Government, draining the already impoverished treasuries, has afforded relief to the poor or has filled some body else's coffers, should be a matter of investigation. The members of the Famine Commission would be in a position to enlighten the Government. In my opinion the best way of affording relief to the poor would be to open out large *khana khanas*, where the food should be doled out to each individual seeking relief. The best administrators of such kind of works are the missionaries of the various denominations, who really and conscientiously spend the money scantily gathered in the right direction.

The Headquarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with the heads of various offices are soon to leave us. This will, no doubt, to a certain extent, lower the prestige of our local Government. The seat of the Central Provinces Government being at Nagpur this move of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Head quarters is certainly a great blow to the subordinates of various offices, as Calcutta is a very expensive place both regarding food and accommodation, and the poor clerks, who are low-paid men, famine staring before them in the face, leaving families behind, and several other circumstances must make their lives in the City of Palaces very pitiable.

We hear the already surveyed line from Gondia to Jubbulpore, 2ft. 6ins., by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company has already changed hands and has changed the metre too, and a strong contingent of the new Company floated at home and headed by the late Chief Engineer of these Provinces, Mr. E. E. Oliver, is shortly expected to begin operations, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Oliver, who is well versed in the wants of Central Provinces, will induce the Supreme Government to co-operate with the local Government in opening out several such ramifications in the Central Provinces and connect them with the main lines, thus bringing the whole of these Provinces with its resources within easy distance of the consumers.

The members of the Nagpur Bar gave a hearty welcome to Mr. Ismay, on his return from furlough, but they might have paid a small tribute to our late J. C., Mr. Obbard, who has set sail home.

Our Chief Commissioner is strongly bent upon reducing the police force. He considers the number too great and may be reduced.

The Nagpur Ginning and Press Company, whose secretaries and agents are Messrs. M. B. Dadabhoy and J. J. Velloz, are nearing the completion of the above factories. The machinery is being mounted with great rapidity and expedition, their Bombay agents and importers of machinery being Messrs. Shalles and Duncan. These gentlemen have also extended their Ginning Factory at Soonair.

The Ambajheri tank, which supplies portable water to the residents of Nagpur, is showing signs of scarcity, and great anxiety in that direction is felt. The P. W. D. should be called in. Government would do very well in watching the several water stands in the city, as a large wastage of water is allowed to run into drains by urchins, and if an example were made these little imps would not repeat this offence.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. St. Clair is once more amongst us holding the reins of the Executive Office of the D. P. W. We hope the local Government, which is holding meetings regarding the prospective famine, will soon start relief-works.

"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor VIRCHOW, one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE AGENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

PIECEGOODS ORDERED FROM EUROPE.

DADABHOY BAPUJEE LAM AND OTHERS *vs.* CHOTALAL GOOLABRAM AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 4,180-0-9 due on a balance of account with interest from 1st April last and the costs of the suit. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., represented the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they are piecegoods merchants and commission agents, and that between the years 1896 and 1898, the defendants from time to time ordered piecegoods from Europe through them. From time to time when the goods arrived in Bombay, defendants did not pay for and take delivery of the goods within the time stipulated for in the contracts, and the plaintiffs made the necessary payment for the due retirement of the drafts and cleared and warehoused the goods on the defendant's behalf. The defendants from time to time took delivery of some of the goods on making part payments, which were duly credeted to them in the accounts. At the end of 1896, plaintiff presented complete accounts to the defendants, who satisfied themselves as to the correctness thereof and offered to pay the whole amount if a small sum by way of concession was allowed to them, to which the plaintiffs agreed. The defendants, however failed to pay, and the plaintiffs gave notice of charging interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. During the year 1897, defendants did further business with the plaintiffs on the same terms and the defendants made payments from time to time and took delivery of a portion of the goods. They were satisfied with the correctness of the accounts furnished by plaintiffs at the end of the year. Business on the same terms as before was done in 1898, and the defendants accepted as correct the accounts furnished to them. They still owed plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,180-0-9, for which the present suit was brought.

The defendants said that it was agreed with them by the plaintiffs that the latter, should in all cases retire the drafts drawn against the piecegoods ordered out by the defendants through them, clear the goods and warehouse them, and that the defendants should take delivery of the same as it suited them on payment of the value thereof, and that the plaintiffs should charge defendants interest at 7½ per cent. Defendants denied that they agreed to pay the whole amount at once if the plaintiffs allowed them a small sum by way of concession, as the account was incorrect in various respects. Defendants denied that any subsequent accounts furnished to them by the plaintiffs were correct or accepted as correct, as they were incorrect in various respects, and particularly in the rate of interest charged by the plaintiffs. Defendants said they were liable in the sum of Rs. 2,378-11-6 only, which they tendered to the plaintiffs on the 28th February, 1899, and at the same time called upon them to give them a delivery order for sixteen packages of grey shirtings, which are held by the plaintiffs on the defendants' account, and are of the value of Rs. 3,400. Defendants, counter-claimed this amount, and submitted that the plaintiffs should be decreed to pay the costs of the suit.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.)

HOW CASES ARE SET DOWN ON THE LIST.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* NARAYAN VITHAL VAIDYA AND OTHERS.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, referring to the above case in his lordship's board, drew his lordship's attention to the fact that, for the last ten days it had stood second on the list of cases set down for hearing and had that morning, been placed third on the list. Mr. Kirkpatrick said the parties in the suit had been hanging about for ten days waiting for their case to come on and they now found that another case which had been called on several days previously and had been adjourned because the parties were not then ready to go on, had been cunningly placed second on the list. Mr. Kirkpatrick therefore asked that his case should be placed second on the list.

Mr. Justice Crowe said the other case had been before the Court on the 29th July and was then postponed on the understanding that it was to be set down for hearing on the 7th August, subject to any part heard case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said if his case appeared on the list the parties in it were kept going backward and forward to the Court for no purpose and the costs therefore mounted up enormously and to no purpose. His clients had been waiting to go on with their case but now found themselves kept back.

Mr. Justice Crawe said the order for the other case to be put on the list had been made subject to a part heard case. He did not see that he could alter that order, but would direct for future guidance that when cases were postponed that they should be placed at the bottom of the list of cases set down for hearing for the day.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE AN AWARD.

DATTOOBHOY HASSUM AND OTHERS *vs.* VALIMAHOMED RAHIMTULLA AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that the award mentioned in the plaint is not binding upon them, and that it is null and void; and that the first two defendants might be restrained by the order of the Court from proceeding with suit No. 4 of 1898 of the Court of the Civil Judge, Residency Indore, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormasjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thackordas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee, represented the defendants.

The plaint stated that on the 26th February, 1895, the plaintiff's and the defendants along with one Jaffer Ganjee, since deceased, entered into a partnership agreement to take certain contract works from the Durbar of His Highness the Holkar in connection with a then approaching marriage in the family of His Highness. Contracts were taken in the names of the first plaintiff, Jaffer Nooralli Virjee and Co., and Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, and they were carried out. Part payments only had been received from the Government of the Holkar, and large sums were still due to the partnership. Differences having arisen as to the amount still due, the balance had yet remained unpaid. Disputes arose between the partners, and the said defendants taking advantage of the then temporary residence at Indore of the first and second plaintiffs, adopted criminal proceedings against them at that place, and got them arrested under warrants in June, 1895. The matters in dispute were afterwards referred to the arbitration of Goolam Hoosein Soomar Vera and Fazal Mahomed Raisa, who produced to the first two plaintiffs a blank stamp paper which, they said, would be required for the purposes of the arbitration, and the plaintiff's were induced to put their signatures to the said paper. The arbitrators were to hold all the moneys, and pay the creditors of the partnership. Plaintiffs said the reference paper was not signed by all the partners as stipulated; and that, therefore, the reference fell through. The first two plaintiffs then made endeavours to get payment of the balance due by the Durbar, but failed. In February 1898, in respect of a suit in the Small Causes Court at Bombay, it was for the first time alleged by the arbitrators that they had published and award in writing in Bombay on the 17th September 1895. The said plaintiffs at once challenged the genuineness and validity of the award. They afterwards ascertained that it had been written on the blank stamp paper referred to; and they said that the award was made in collusion with the defendants, and was not binding upon the plaintiffs. The first two defendants, with a view to annoy the first three plaintiffs, filed a suit against them in the Court of the Civil Judge, Residency Indore, to recover a sum of Rs. 4799, founding their claim upon the said award. To the plaint in that suit the defendants had annexed a document, which, the plaintiffs said, had been prepared fraudulently and in collusion with the arbitrators. The plaintiffs therefore said that the award was not binding upon them, and asked that the defendants should be restrained from proceeding with the suit at Indore, &c.

The first two defendants, in their defence, said that the capital required to carry out the partnership contracts was chiefly supplied by them, whereas the monies paid to the partnership were received by the first plaintiff and the firm of Jaffer Nooralli and Co. The first three plaintiffs, it was alleged, without the knowledge or consent of the defendants, misappropriated the monies to their own use without even repaying to the defendants the sums advanced by them to the partnership. In consequence of such misappropriation, the defendants adopted criminal proceedings against the plaintiffs, the first two of whom were arrested on charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation. It was thereupon arranged to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration, and the criminal proceedings were withdrawn; The allegations against the arbitrators were false and without foundation. Plaintiff having failed to act in accordance with the award, defendants were compelled to file a suit against them in the Court of the Resident at Indore, a British Court, to recover from the plaintiffs the monies due on the award. Defendants said that the matters in dispute were the same in both suits; and that the present suit should therefore be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	2	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	7
Total	5	11	82
Total plague deaths to date	47,155	41,143	
Same date last year	31	16	100

INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You and your contemporary have shown that inoculation is the only protective safeguard against plague. I have also perused the literature on this subject. Dr. Mackichan's Saturday's letter deserves attention. The major portion of the Native Press have also spoken out well. Last year, at the instance of our present Municipal Commisioner, different communities tried to influence their own castes, without attaining much, or rather any, success. Last Friday, I suggested to the Municipal Commissioner the advisability of engaging experienced paid preachers, to go round daily in different centres of Bombay, and drawing large gatherings by magic-lanterns supplied to them and preaching inoculation. If possible, preachers should actually get themselves inoculated, and on subsequent occasions inoculate medical inoculators and other plague officers not operated upon before. The preachers should repeat the process there with the same serum on persons found willing to undergo the operation. Printed handbills, about a lakh, in different languages containing the successful results of inoculation, based on correct statics only, may be freely distributed on the occasion. Unless this practical mode is resorted to I feel convinced that inoculation is not likely to make any appreciable progress, notwithstanding any amount of lip-oratory of individuals exercising no real control over the community, to attract attention. People's men are wanted. Platform speakers, who could gather college and school students to hear expressions, will never do. A small committee of gentlemen, belonging to different communities, who have gained complete confidence and possess influence over their own members, may be appointed to superintend, in consultation with the plague officers, the daily work of the preachers. Sufficient police help may be accorded to the preachers when their person is in danger. Fortunately H. E. the Governor will shortly be amongst us. The opportunity may therefore be availed of to invite the acknowledged heads and the sheths of different communities and castes to meet his Excellency, and when together, impress upon them the absolute necessity of inoculation for the preservation of human lives, and assure them that the discharge of this duty towards their fellow-citizens will not go unappreciated by Government, who will no doubt watch each individual's endeavours in this behalf. They may be also informed that inoculated persons will be called together and congratulated by his Excellency personally for conquering this common foe of mankind and driving him out from this entrepot of trade on Esplanade open grounds, before a military display.—Yours, &c.

BALKRISHNAJI BHASKARAO PITALE.

Aug 6.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to send herewith a copy of the hints that I prepared in March last for the people of this city when a few indigenous cases of plague occurred, for general information, and especially for the information of the Poona and Belgaum people, where the epidemic is raging so furiously at present.—Yours &c.,

JOSEPH BENJAMIN BAMNOLKAR,
Medical Practitioner.

Ahmedabad, Aug., 5.

P. S.—It would be well if the Government and the different Municipalities publish these hints in the vernacular of each district and circulate them widely among the people, so that they may act up to them.

J. B. B.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

1. Bathe daily and keep the body clean. Weak persons should use warm water for bathing. It is better to rub the body with heated olive oil or in lieu thereof common sesamum oil before bathing.

2. Put on warm clothes, keep clothes and bedding clean, and dry them in the sun every day.

3. Whitewash your house and keep it clean. Do not allow refuse to collect in or around your house.

4. Do not have overcrowding in your house, because it helps to increase the plague.

5. Keep your doors and windows open day and night so as to allow fresh air to come in.

6. Keep your gutters, drains, cesspool, etc., clean and have them washed with Phenyle Perchloride of Mercury, Carbolic Acid, or Condy's Fluid solution.

7. Dinnking water should be pure. It is better to use boiled water.

8. Avoid chills at night and in the morning; do not wake up till late at night, and do not go out late at night, because it is generally at night that the plague poison affects a person more quickly than during the day.

9. Take simple and easily degestible food. Do not eat stale food. Boil your milk. Use fresh vegetables. The poor should not eat rotten or bad grain. No one should fast at such times. Salt should be freely used.

10. Allow the rays of the sun to come all over in your house.

11. It is advisable to leave badly ventilated, overcrowded and damp houses, and to go to reside in the open in airy places.

12. Let there be no dampness in your house or compound.

13. Burn benzoin or any other air purifier at night for a time every night in the house.

14. Take two grains of quinine and five grains of bicarbonate of soda with water every morning.

15. Keep Eucalyptus oil sprinkled on the handkerchief when going out. It should be used for smelling every now and then. If there be a slight headache it should be applied to the forehead, and if there be fevereshness three drops of it should be taken internally with a little sugar. It is also good to keep camphor cakes when going out.

16. Keep aloof from every kind of vice and from all intoxicants.

17. See that the bowels move daily. But it is not advisable to take a strong purgature during such times.

18. Every one should have proper physical esercese.

19. Keep the mind cool, fear not, be jolly, and pray to God because prayer is a great soother.

20. Have occasional fires in the house and compound, and bonfires in the lanes and streets.

21. Don't spill water in lanes and streets and do not allow filth to accumulate there. Keep and lanes clean.

22. Don't sleep on the ground-floor, but upon a cot.

23. Avoid contact with a plague patient as much as possible.

24. Do not walk barefooted.

25. Take steps for the slightest indisposition, because delay is dangerous at such a time.

26. People coming from infected districts should bathe with warm water and change their clothes. They should wash the clothes brought with them with solution of perchlorede of mercury, and then boil them in hot water, after which they should be well dried.

27. As soon as a case occurs in any street of the town, the street should be vacated, and the people there should go to reside in the open outside the city.

28. It is advisable that should any sickness occur among porsons who have come from infected places, within a few days of their arrival, they should separate themselves from members of the family.

29. If dead rats are found in a house, the residents should go to reside elsewhere, because there is every likelihood of plague cases occurring therein soon after. Such houses should be desinfected and whitewashed.

30. If a case occurs in a house, the floor of the house should be dug a little fire should be made there, then fresh earth should be put there, the walls of the house should be washed with solution of mercurial perchloride, it should then be whitewashed, and a few tiles should be removed for some time to allow rays of the sun to enter the house.

31. If the house is large and airy, the plague patient should be kept in a separate part of the house, and none except those who attend upon him should go near him or her.

32. It is advisable to remove a plague patient to a well-ventilated place at a distance from the town, if he can be safely removed from the place where the plague poison is said to be the greatest.

33. The healthy inmates of the house where a case occurs should go to reside outside the city in an open space.

34. It is advisable to keep the windows, &c., of the house, where a plague patient be lying, open and to have a fire at night.

35. Plague patients should be kept clean.

36. It is advisable to keep separate receptacles for excreta and to disinfect them with solution of perchloride of mercury or carbolic acid, and to destroy them.

37. It is not safe for the plague patient to remove him or her from one place to another if he be dangerously ill.

38. There should not be more than one or two persons to attend upon a plague patient. Such persons should sit to the windward of the patient, so that they may not breathe the air expired by the patient.

39. Those who go to see a plague patient should do the same.

40. Persons who attend upon a plague patient should wear warm clothes, take light food, and should go for a while in the open air. But they should not mix with others before bathing and changing their clothes.

41. No one should sit on the bedding of a plague patient, nor should he touch his clothes.

42. If there be a sore in the skin, there is fear of plague germs entering the body through it. It is therefore advisable to dress and cover such a part, and not to keep it open. Such persons should not attend upon plague-patients.

43. A plague patient should not be taken from one house to another through fear of the authorities, because by so doing the plague infection spreads everywhere. On no account should a plague case be concealed, because it is by concealing cases that plague spreads everywhere.

44. A plague patient should be given complete rest.

45. A plague stricken woman should not suckle her child.

46. Persons who touch a plague patient or carry the dead body should wash themselves and their clothes with solution of Carbolic Acid, Perchloride of Mercury or Phenyle and bathe with warm water.

47. Those who are required to carry the dead body of a plague patient should stand outside the house before removing the dead body.

48. The clothes of a plague patient should be burnt or they should be thoroughly disinfected, boiled in hot water, and dried for a long time in the sun.

49. Those who go to reside outside the town should erect huts which should be sufficiently high and at a distance from one another, taking care to have arrangements for sufficient light and ventilation therein. The ground whereon huts are erected should not be damp. It should be elevated.

50. Before reoccupying a house after the cessation of plague, it should be thoroughly disinfected, whitewashed and cleaned.

51. As the poor are the greatest sufferers from plague, arrangements should be made to provide them with sufficient food and to erect huts for them, for which purpose a relief fund should be opened.

People, who are willing, should get themselves inoculated with Professor Haffkine's plague preventive serum, as the statistics published about it prove that it has been found very beneficial.

53. As many people are afraid to go to the Government plague hospitals, private hospital should be erected for them, so that plague cases will not then be concealed.

64. Respectable persons should come forward to work as volunteers to assist the authorities in the suppression of plague.

55. The leaders of each caste should impress upon the members of their community the necessity of *cleanliness and of the above measures*, which the members should be exhorted to follow. They should also try their best to see that no panic is caused as many persons die of shock.

56. People should not give credence to any rumour and spread it, before they ascertain it to be true.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 6.

THE authorities here have thought fit to take measures against the hardships which the poor might be put to if an actual famine takes place owing to the utter scarcity of rain. No signs of a heavy downpour are yet visible, though the month of July has passed away. Yesterday evening and even this morning, the sky looked completely overcast, but besides a slight drizzling there was nothing more.

On Thursday evening a meeting open to the public was called by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, to consider what relief works should be opened and how to protect the agricultural and poor classes, who will be the greatest sufferers owing to the coming drought. The standing crops of this season have almost withered away, and half the monsoon is said to be over, and yet the people are sanguine enough to believe a copious fall will come during the month of Ashad, which commences from to-morrow. If there be enough of rain during the latter half of the season it will be good for pastural as well as for the winter crops, so very eagerly desired by the people. The meeting, which was presided over by the Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner, was attended by almost all the Government officers and the members of the Municipality. Mr. Lely said that for immediate purposes to combat the coming drought at least one lakh of rupees should be raised. Mr. Pratt, the Collector, proposed that a plot of ground be given by the Government, near the Chandula Tank, the water of which will be also utilized in order to open a farm. This scheme was fully approved by all present, as it will also go to employ hundreds of poor people, and the products of the farm will, in some way, relieve the cattle of the neighbouring villages. Rao Saheb Desaibhai Kalidas, the Government Prosecutor of the Kaira District, made a very excellent suggestion to the effect that the cattle brought by the poor shepherds should be kept and maintained by the Hindu Mahajan societies at their own expense, and when the time arrived they should be handed over to their respective owners after receiving small sums. After this a large committee consisting of the Deputy Collectors, Municipal Commissioners and some leading citizens, was formed in order to decide what relief-works would suit this district, and also to raise a public fund to meet the immediate necessities. Rs. 6,000 were subscribed by those present.

On Friday, Mr. Pratt, the Collector, at his bungalow, convened a meeting of the Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars of the nearest talukas, when the police patels of several villages were also present. The police patels were told to render every assistance to the agriculturists and the other people of their own villages, by assigning green plots of land for the grazing of cattle and allowing the people to make use of certain forest trees. They were fully instructed not to be hasty and over-zealous in their actions. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam, the Settlement Officer, and Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, the Small Cause Court Judge, fully explained, in Gujerati, the object of the gathering to the patels and the zamindars.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing four Rajkote, says:—The Political Agent, Colonel Hunter, C.S.I., left for Bombay and Poona on Wednesday. It is very likely that a syndicate, consisting of the sevralStates within whose territories the line will pass, will request permission from Government to lay the Railway line from Rajkote to Wadhwan on the metre gauge, the Gondal State lending money to those who are unable to raise the necessary funds.

Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Harji, Deputy Assistant P. A. Jhalawar, one of the four gentlemen who were suspended with reference to the Bajana succession case, has, it is understood, been allowed to join a similar appointment in Mahikantha. The result of the appeal of the other three gentlemen, R. B. Motichand, State Karbhari, Rajkote, Azam Manekchand, Karbhari of Dhrol, and Mr. Mulchand, Kamdar of Bajana, is not yet publicly known. Public interests require that the decision of Government on such an important matter should be published.

Azam Muloo Wala, a prominent Chief of Jetpur, left for his capital, on Thursday morning. Though it is only a few months since he succeeded his father, the young Chief has succeeded in earning the golden opinion of the Agency officers and the public at large by his unostentatious and wise administration, which is personally conducted by him with the assistance of his old and experienced Karbhari, Azam Rughnathji Raychand.

The death of Mr. Badrudin Jahangir Mia, nephew of the Chief of Mangrol, which occurred at Rajkote on Thursday, has cast a deep gloom on the Sheik Shaeb and his friends and family. The Chief has brought him here for treatment at the hands of our Civil Surgeon, Dr. Burke. The remains of the deceased were carried in a special train to Keshore, whence they will be conveyed to Mangrole for interment.

Khan Bahadur Sorabshah, the new State Karbhari of Rajkote, is giving very goodsigns of a capable and successful administrator.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF OF KURUNDVAD.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us of the sad death of Shrimant Bapusaheb, Chief of Kurundvad (Junior), which suddenly took place on the 29th July, at about 9 p.m. The lamented Chief was suffering from heart-disease for the last two months. But no one ever thought that he would be removed without the slightest warning, as it happened. He was kind, generous, and very regular in his habits. He always wished the welfare of his subjects. For about thirty years he administered the State to the satisfaction of all. He was a profound Sanskrit scholar. Till the sixtieth year of his age he was free from any sort of disease or anxiety. It is very difficult to find such able, virtuous and sincere Native princes and chiefs. He was sixty-two years old when he breathed his last.

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MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonels A. Jones, 32nd B. I. and G. Kellie, I. M. S.; Lieutenants J. Gaisford, 25th B. I. and I. Johnson, Corps of Guides.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, for 6 months; Major E. Vansittart, 1-5th Gurkhas, and 2nd Lieutenant R. Lyall, 32nd B. I., for 3 months; 2nd-Lieutenant J. Home, Unattached List, for 2 months.

MISS STILL and Miss Ruddock, Indian Army Nursing Service are permitted to retire.

CAPTAIN E. H. ATKINSON and P. G. Twining, R. E., come out shortly for a tour of service in India.

LIEUTENANT E. KIRKPATRICK, 6th Punjab Infantry is appointed 2nd-in-Command of one of the battalions of the Khyber Rifles.

THE following appointments are made:—33rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant M. C. Nangle, 32nd Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure. 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain H. A. Lane, from 2nd Lancers to be Squadron Officer. 12th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. K. H. Campbell to be Quartermaster. 38th Dogras. 2nd-Lieutenant F. Skipwith, 24th Punjab Infantry to be officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure. 18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. K. Anderson, to be Quarter-master. 1st Bombay Grenadiers—Lieutenant H. P. M. White, from the Norfolk Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 18 Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant V. A. S. Keighly, from the 6th Bombay Cavalry to be officiating Squadron Officer. 20th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant R. T. C. Calvert to be Adjutant.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

AN amendment of the rules relating to the grant of compensation for loss of horses, so as to provide for cases in which horses of British officers and of the Native ranks of Silladar Cavalry are stolen from the lines or camps of troops while on active service is notified:—

The Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to decide that the following addition should be made to the rules published in Clause 189, India Army Circulars of the 1st November 1898, relating to the grant of compensation for the loss of horses, the property of British officers, and of the Native ranks of Silladar Cavalry, in India:—

"Compensation will also be admissible for horses stolen by the enemy on field service, provided it can be shown that there was no contributory negligence on the part of the owner or his servant; that the horse was picketed in the place appointed by the officer responsible for the security of the camp; and in the case of regimental claims, that proper arrangements were made by commanding officers for the security of the horses in Battery or Regimental lines."

This decision will have retrospective effect from the 1st June 1897.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

930—Craigie L and C—Thomas Alfred Bulkly and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1009—Mathabhai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonjee vs Ramdas Thakersey and another—Payne G and S.
1012—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Backer Hajee Soomar vs Sooleman Hajee Soomar and another—Payne G and S.
1016-636-98—Payne G and S—Esufally Faizulabhoy and others vs Harkisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co,
1917-185-92—Little and Co—The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Co. Ld. vs Rajoo Babajee—Bhaishunker and K.
1019—Bhaishanker and K—Sadanand Nathooji vs Balkrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co.
1020—Smetham B and N—Dullubdas Balmakindas vs Janardan Runchord—Payne G and S.
1024—Payne G and S and Co—Karmali Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy—Wadia and Co.
1025—Thakurdas and C—Hajee Vyadina Cassum vs Luxumibai—Smetham B and N.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

14734-98—The Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ld vs Abdulkader Allybhai.
2195-99—K D Shroff—Dadabhoy Pestanjee Shroff vs Bai Dossibai and others—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

218-91—Framjee and D—Dadabhoy Bapujee Lam and others vs Chotalal Goolabram and another—Crawford and Co.
170-97—Payne G and S—Ardaseer Nowrojee Hooti vs Harishanker Bhaskerjee and others—King and C. Part heard.
683-98—Chitnis M and M—Mathildra vs The Administrator General of Bombay—Little and Co.

For trial of an Issue.

232-92—Nanu and H—Bai Jamni widow vs The B B and C Railway and Co—Crawford and Co.

Long Causes.

236-98—Chitnis M and M—Narondas Pragjee vs Maneckvahoo and another—Craigie L and O—Matubhai J and M.
532-93—Crawford B and Co—Darabji Bomanji Mody vs Sorabjee Nowrojee Lawyer and another—Hiralal M and M.
376-98—Craigie L and O—Maneckvahu vs Kursondas Pragjee and others—Matubhai and J, and Chitnis M and M.
291 and 12205-98—Crawford B and Co—The Sassoon S and W Co, Ld vs Erukshaw Dinshaw—Ardeshir H and D.
405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aisha bibee vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S and J Peace.
425-95—Framji and D—Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz J vs Alibhoy Jeevanjee and others—Nanu and H.
595-95—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeevanjee and others vs Oomer bin Awad Sultan Nawaz Jang B—Framjee and D.
721-98—Sorabjee and J for pauper—Kalkashing Jayramshing Pardhi vs Lalljee Futtoo and others—K B Mehta and Tyabjee D and Co.
422-98—K M Mody for pauper—Hassum Cassum vs Hajee alias Adum and others—Framjee and D.
448-98—King and Co—Fatehalli Alloobhai and others vs Thakersey Rawjee and others—Muljee and R.
290-97—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Pursan and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co.
177-97—Smetham B and N—James R Watson vs Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.
517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmsjee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.
485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrendas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For further Augument.

37-99—Bicknell M and A—Lakhichand Ramchand vs Chotooram Motiram and another—Dikshit and L.

Testamentary Suits.

4-99—Daphtary and Ferreira—Hassum Samuel Kehimkar vs Supprabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S.
23-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Smetham B and N, Crawford and Co, B M and M, and K B Mehta.
35-98—Sorabjee and J—Matubhai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.
37-98—M H Khan—Abdul Cadur Valljee vs Abdul Hoosein—Dikshit and D.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Luksmibai—Smetham B and N.
245-98—Captain and V—Luximbai and others vs Hana Dhanajee—Sorabjee and J.
110-98—Framjee and D—Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.
515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Narsundas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmahomed—M L Shroff.
591-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hemraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsey Waljee and others—Nanu and H and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

244-99—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Syed Seeda Alli Khan—Crawford and Co.
273-99—Daphtary and F—Ramchandra Luxmon vs Krishnabai and others—J C Cama.
278-97—Wadia and G—Cursondass Nathoo vs Partvatibai.
317-99—Little and Co—Hassam Mamoojee vs Govindlal Bhaichand—Matubhai and J.
358-99—Thakurdas and Co—Munjee Nathoobhoy vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy—Crawford and Co.
361-99—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey vs Lawji Lilladhur—In person.
365-99—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey vs Khimjee Dewsey.
374-99—Nanu and H—Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K.
376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonji Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
382-99—K D Shroff—Kaikhusroo Barjorjee Chakil vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

34-9—In person—Mahadoo Yenkoojee vs Mowla Jugga and another—K B Mehta.
27-92—In person—Sayad Abdurahim Sayad Hajee Ellaibux vs Meya Abdul Rehman H jee Goolam Hoosein—Thakurdas D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

306-98—Ardeshir H and D—Dattoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vally Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D and Co.
616-95—Mathubhai D and J—Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow G and W.
458-97—Craigie L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J.

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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column and now open by appending the Bank of Bombay, return for the week ending on Saturday :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 2,69,470
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„ 4 58 413
Other „ „	„	„ 24,60,614
Government Securities	„	„ 1,22,157
Other authorised „	„	„ 28,250
Loans	Inc.	„ 8,94,538
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	„ 3,36,971
Balances with other Banks	„	„ 33,565
Cash	Dec.	„ 35,60,177

A diminution in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank during last week of some 35 1-2 lakhs, made it stand at 177 3-4 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office an addition was made of over 2 1-2 lakhs, while at the Branches there was a decrease of 4 1-2 lakhs, and in Private Deposits a falling off to the extent of 2 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 1 1-4 lakh less; Loans were nearly 9 lakhs more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased over 3 1-4 lakhs greater. The Balances with other Banks were about 1-4 lakh higher.

Cotton.—The market has been dull in tone today, with a small business doing. There were no purchasers reported on account of shippers; while the local mills bought 100 bales Karanja at Rs. 141 per candy, 525 Oomrawattee at Rs. 144, 100 Dhamanganm at Rs. 144, 100 Bengal at Rs. 141 1-2, 50 Parola at Rs. 141, 200 Dhulia at Rs. 135 to Rs. 137. Forward prices were quoted at Rs. 169 1-2 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 137 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 146 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

Wheat and Seeds—For the former, prices are 2 ans. per cwt. lower, and 1 an. for the latter.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning from the districts advise just a very slight fall of rain—nothing to speak of, in fact—at Broach, Julgaon, Dhulia, and Amraoti. The crops continue to suffer owing to the absence of rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,948	bales.
Wheat	7,692	cwts.
Linseed	1,649	„
Rapeseed	7,902	„
Poppyseed	1,583	„
Castorseed	3,796	„
Rice	4,817	„

Exchange opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was nothing reported in the latter; while Bank resales changed hands, for August delivery, at 1s. 4d., the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s, 4 5-32d,	„
Francs	1·70.	„

Government Paper.—Rates are firm at 100 9-16 and 100 1-2 for 3 1-2 per Cents., for Money and Account, respectively and 94 for Threes.

Shares are a quiet market. Mofussil Press are Rs. 7 1-2 higher; Bombay-Burmah Trading, Rs. 50 in the first and Rs. 5 in the second issue; Port Canning Rs. 2 1-2; Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 20; Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 2 1-2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th August, as compared with the statement of 29th July :—

LIABILITIES.	July 29. Rs.	Aug. 5. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,95,287	48,64,757
Do. do. at Branches	23,76,365	19,17,952
Other Deposits	395,48,549	370,87,935
Post Bills	8,858	8,684
Credits, undrawn	22,38,2[illegible]8	22,40,031
Rs.	663,67,3[illegible]7	637,19,419
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	102 26,942	101 04,785
Other authorised Securities	32,43,918	32,15,698
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	58,76,656	56,72,183
Loans do. do. do.	193,41,010	202,35,518
Bills Discounted and purchased	57,88,588	61,25,559
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,355	20,430
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	97,842	1,33,407
Cash	213,49,241	177,89,064
Rs.	663,67,327	637,19,419

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co's Cotton circular, dated Hongkong July 21, says :—Since our last circular a quieter feeling pervaded the market all throughout the past fortnight and rates have retrograded dol.½ to dol.1 all round. A limited business has transpired chiefly in current chops, No. 20 still remaining in the front. At the latter end a slightly better tone has been perceptible in the market specially in select threads of Twenties for Shanghai and Tonquin, markets, but owing to depletion of their stock refusals for cargo to arrive here in four to six weeks' interval were submitted, but to a large extent indentors were not able to connect owing to the higher range of prices prevailing in India. Arrivals have been during the fortnight extremely limited, only 2,800 bales being added to the stock. Sales to the extent of 4,500 bales have transpired as hereunder :—

900 bales of No. 20	sold at dols. 74	to dols. 80	and dols. 83¼
400 „	„ 16	„ 72	„ 78	„ 90
450 „	„ 12	„ 63	„ 71	
2,700 „	„ 10	„ 60	„ 74	„ 80
50 „	„ 6	„ 60	„ 641	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 2,800 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,500 bales at about 57,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 147½ T/T and Rs. 148 on demand.

Japanese Spinnings have changed hands to a moderate extent owing to high prices being asked by holders here, as a very firm market has been advised from Japan. About 2,000 bales have been bargained for. No. 20 is dols. 83 to dols. 85½ and No. 16 dols. 81 to dols. 83.

Advices from Shangai have been again of very encouraging nature. Large settlements have been put through at a rise of tael 1-4 to ½. Favourable news from the principal consuming centres has infused much activity amongst operators who have notwithstanding the heavy arrivals again bought largely not in spot goods only but goods to arrive from Hongkong and Bombay. Half the volume of business done has been in No. 10, No. 20 has been fairly taken up for the River Ports. Sales aggregate 11,000 bales during the fortnight as follows :—

3,400 bales of No. 20	sold at Tls. 60	to 64.56	
1,950 „	„ 16	„ 56	.. 58·50 and 61·75
300 „	„ 12	„ 54.50	.. 58.50
5,100 „	„ 10	„ 50·50	.. 57
250 „	„ 6	„ 49.50	

leaving unsold stocks at 23,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 17th July has been advised at Rs. 203 1-2 wire and Rs. 204 Post.

There has not been much doing in Japanese and Local spinnings owing to millers being not anxious to operate at last rates as they have fully sold forward their output until September. 2,000 bales of the former and 5,500 bales of the latter have changed hands at firmer prices.

Jap. No 20 at Tls 64.00 to 65.25	Locals No 10 at Tls 57.25 to 60.25
„ „ 16 „ 63.00 .. 61.50	„ „ 12 „ 59.00 .. 61.00
	„ „ 14 „ 61.00 .. 64.50
	„ „ 16 „ 62·00 .. 65.50

In Japan owing to enquiries forthcoming from all directions as well as owing to local demand a firmer tone characterised the market all throughout the first week of the fortnight and business was put through for August—September delivery. Latterly the demand slackened but prices have suffered no decline as the mills have sold ahead. No. 16 quoted yens 78 to 80 and No. 20 yens 80 to 82.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 29th July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	—	—	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,571	37,805	2,766	...	24,564	...
Goods	64,080	49,476	14,604	...	18,546	...
Other earnings	9,313	10,753	..	1,440	849	...
Total for week	1,13,964	98,034	15,930	—	...	—
Aggregate	4,47,163	4,03,207	...	...	43,959	—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CAHILL-BYRNE—August 3, at Muttra, Teresa Ann "Dotery," the dearly loved daughter of Mr D J Byrne, aged 25 years and 9 days.

THOMPSON—August 1, at Tuticorin, at the residence of her son-in-law, W H H Chatterton, Supt of Sea Custom, Mrs Adelaide Catherine Thompson, relict of the late Mr William Thompson, late Chief Interpreter, Supreme Court, Singapore.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Re Dr. Bhalchandra's lecture.—The other day we published a letter in which attention was drawn to Dr. Bhalchandra's omission of the name of the late Mr. Dinanath Dalvi in his enumeration of Indian mathematicians. Since then we have received six more letters complaining of the learned doctor's omission and attributing motives to the same. We cannot find space to them.—Ed., *B. G.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1899.

A report on plague in Calcutta from 10th October 1898 to 1st July 1899 by Major Green, I. M. S., has just been issued. The occurrence of sporadic cases during October, November, and December of last year justified the up-keep of the organisation for dealing with the disease, and the lapse of time has unfortunately demonstrated the wisdom of the course pursued. Major Green writes: "I do not consider the city was ever really free from cases. but that they were concealed." Suspicious cases during the above-mentioned months were noted chiefly in Wards 5, 6, and 7. There was great dread of Calcutta being again declared infected. The total number of cases for the year 1898 was 242, with 203 deaths. In January this year six cases were reported, in February 36, and then in March a sudden development of the disease occurred, and 483 cases were returned. In April the number rose to 540, but the outbreak then rapidly subsided, and only 214 were reported during May. For the month of June 57 cases were registered. Thus in the first six months of the present year 1,336 cases have been reported with 1,223 deaths. It will be seen, therefore, that the recent outbreak has been six times more deadly than that of last year. In addition to these deaths (concerning which there was no doubt as to their being caused by the plague) there were a large number of suspicious cases, and the mortality was in excess of the average without any other cause than plague to account for it. These suspicious deaths were in all probability due to plague. They amounted to 184 in January; 316 in the four weeks ending 25th February, 803 in the five weeks ending 1st April, 415 in April, 20 in the four weeks of May, and 52 in the remaining weeks up to the 30th June. These figures make a total of 1,790 suspected deaths from plague, in addition to the 1,223 actually recorded—a corrected plague mortality of 3,013.

It is not surprising that with Calcutta as an infected city, the plague should have spread into other parts of Bengal. There are fifteen districts into which plague has spread from that centre. The number of cases and deaths according to the latest returns were 540 and 431, respectively. Considering how widespread the cases were, it is a matter for surprise why the disease has not been more widely diffused. At the present time it may be said that the disease has become eradicated from every district of the interior except Howrah, but it still lingers in the town of Howrah itself. Major Green writes :—"Since the medical examination of passengers leaving Calcutta by rail or water has been in force I have received no report of infected people from Calcutta causing plague in the districts around that city." This is strong testimony to the value of rail and boat inspection. With reference to the incidence of mortality the figures for Calcutta correspond very much with those of other places. Nearly half the cases were between the ages of 20 and 40 years. The death-rate was 91·54 per cent. this year, against 83·88 per cent. last year. This very high rate, as the report says, is probably not real, but is due to mild cases being concealed and hence not reported. There appears to have been more concealment of cases among the Mohammedans, and their apparent immunity as compared with the Hindus is not real. This fact has, we believe, been observed at other places. The ward and caste hospitals for which so much preparation was made have turned out a failure. "Patients were not encouraged by the Vigilance Committees to go to these hospitals, in most instances even when they were ready for occupation, as the Committees would then have had to incur further expense in appointing a hospital staff to look after the patients. They preferred suggesting to them that they should go to the large general hospitals." This passage in the report throws a flood of light on the value of native assistance, in Bengal at any rate, in matters connected with the plague. The reporting of the Vigilance Committees has been of little value, and the surveillance of infected houses has been practically a farce; a member simply asks at the infected house if there has been any more sickness.

Considerable credit seems to be due to the thoroughness with which disinfection has been carried out. No less than 4,750 premises were disinfected or 3,414 in excess of the reported plague cases. These were chiefly at places where suspicious deaths occurred. There is not a single instance recorded of plague recurring in the same room after disinfection. The gangs of disinfectors at the height of the outbreak had to work very hard. Only one case of plague occurred among the disinfecting staff. Doctor Green's report concludes : "I am of opinion that with more stringent measures there would have been a far more systematic suppression of cases by disposing of the dead anyhow and by giving false information. . . . There would besides have been an active opposition to disinfection and to moving patients, and although a few more cases would have been shown as 'died in hospital' the disinfection of places where plague patients had died would have been less, and the probability of the disease spreading greater, not taking into account the scare and dislocation of trade that would have been caused and the race animosities aroused. . . . Judged by the standard of the amount of plague in the city compared with others the measures adopted must be considered highly satisfactory." It is of course easy to be wise after an event; but taking all circumstances into consideration and comparing the experience in Calcutta with the records at other infected places, it may be held that the policy pursued has been the right one. Should plague again break out after another interval there is no reason why there should be any important departure from the rules which have hitherto been in force in Calcutta and in the main judiciously carried out. Calcutta profited by the experience of Bombay and did not attempt the impossible.

An important addition has been made to the "Agricultural Ledger" in Veterinary-Lieutenant Walker's treatise on rabies. Mr. Walker, as Assistant Imperial Bacteriologist in India, writes under authority, and his work—a two-anna publication—may not only be recommended to the faculty, but to the dog-owning public. It deals with the subject popularly as well as scientifically, and is calculated to be of as much use to the layman as to the veterinarian. Rabies has been recognised as a disease, and an incurable one, since the days of Aristotle, and many writers have published historical matter in regard to it. Mr. Walker regrets that there is no history of the disease in India. But that matters very little. All that it is necessary to know is how to distinguish rabies and what to do when it is recognised. The former, Mr. Walker indicates. The latter is summed in a word—shoot. An opinion is abroad, he finds, that rabies is increasing, and he believes that opinion is well founded, the causes being the large number of ownerless pariah dogs, the antipathy of most natives against taking life, and the fact that up to the present no legislative measures have been taken with a view to prevention. Jackals, wolves, and wild dogs too have done much to spread the disease, and there is no doubt that these wild animals frequently suffer from the disease. It is of no use burdening the lay mind with any information concerning the etiology of the disease or the effects of reagents on virus. What will be most valuable to them are Mr. Walker's observations on symptoms. There are two recognised symptomatic forms of the disease—furious rabies and dumb rabies, the former being the more frequent in dogs. The three recognised stages of furious rabies are melancholy, irritability, and paralysis. In the first stage the dog is peculiarly restless and unhappy, sometimes defiant. As a rule it is very irritable, but may be unusually affectionate. It refuses to obey its master, and shews a disposition to conceal itself, or may go off on an excursion. If the dog is known to be bitten, the place is seen to be itchy, and the animal gnaws at it. At first a gluttonous appetite is manifested, which is depraved, but soon the patient refuses all food, and instead seeks to bite, chew and pick up foreign bodies and to lick cold objects. The dog may present some of the first signs seen in distemper, *viz.*, catarrh, fever, and dullness. This stage usually lasts from twelve hours to two days. The length of the next stage is generally three to four days. Madness is now apparent, and the animal is very restless, snaps at imaginary objects, and becomes very aggressive or rushes blindly at any animal. The muscles of the face become contracted, it gnaws at its kennel, its own tail, feet, tongue, etc., and growls the whole time. There seems to be a general insensibility to pain. The alteration of voice is now practically diagnostic. It is a peculiar hoarse howl preceded by a subdued drawling bark rising to a higher pitch. Paralysis of the vocal cords is the probable cause of this change in voice. Respiration may be difficult, and inspiration is accompanied by a choking sound. Occasionally the animal may be quiet and downcast, but it generally howls and snaps now and then. In the final or paralytic stage the animal is emaciated, hair harsh and staring. Its expression is menacing and appearance loathsome. In dumb rabies the paralytic stage sets in much earlier, the stage of irritation is shorter, and death ensues generally in two or three days. This briefly is the substance of Mr. Walker's treatise. Whether in dogs, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep or cats the most humane method of treatment as well as the safest is a well-aimed shot. Cats affected by rabies are more dangerous than dogs, for they jump up at their owners or any one else near them, biting and scratching their faces, but fortunately the affected cat dies rather more quickly than some other animals.

A case having an important bearing on Post Office liability has just been decided in Bombay High Court. The suit was instituted by a Native gentleman against the Government of India for the purpose of recovering the value of seventy-five sovereigns which had been transmitted by post under a registered receipt. Plaintiff signed a receipt of delivery, but on opening the parcel it was found to contain something else instead of sovereigns. The Government, through Mr. Basil Scott, the Advocate-General, argued they were not liable to compensate the loser, as he had signed a contract on delivering the parcel into the custody of Government, which included a notification published in 1877, and under which Government were not bound to compensate plaintiff under the exceptions stated in the notification. The latter, it was admitted, exempted the Secretary of State, but the real point was whether there was anything in the declaration signed or in the receipt to draw his attention to the notification, which was issued twenty years ago. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Tyabjee, who held that, as it was admitted it lay within the defendant's province, as Secretary of State, to carry letters, and to make himself responsible to the insurer, he was liable, and that the notification did not absolve him from liability. The point raised is most important from a public point of view. It is obviously unjust for Government to offer to accept a presumed liability in consideration of being paid insurance fees on particular parcels, and which if lost or tampered with in transit to attempt to get out of their responsibility under a notification issued twenty years ago, and of the existence of which very few people are aware. Most persons have hitherto laboured under the vain delusion that the payment of an insurance fee meant that the Postal authorities undertook its safe delivery or else made good the loss. Hitherto the post office has never denied the responsibility for refunding the insured value of a lost parcel. They only accept responsibility, however, for delivering the packet in good condition with the seals intact, as otherwise it would be necessary to open every insured packet to see that it really contained the contents as alleged. The case in question will be decided upon its merits in this connection. Up to the present the preliminary issue only has been settled as to whether the plaintiff having claimed exemption from the rules which limit the liability of the post office could be held to be alone bound by them, these rules having only been confirmed by statute since the period at which the case in question arose. As the law stands, it seems, they ask something for nothing, although the Advocate-General says as a matter of grace they might make good the value; but that is a most unsatisfactory arrangement. If they incur no liability what is the use of insurance? If they require to see the contents let them see. To say that a registered packet incurs less risk in transit is an inequitable *quid pro quo.* After payment of extra fees there still exists a risk, which is all that confronts an individual desirous of remitting articles of value by ordinary postage. The only thing admitted by the Advocate-General is that if an insured parcel be not safely delivered it is a question whether the sender is not entitled to get back his premium; that is to say, to recover the loss of a few shillings he would have to spend a small fortune!

The famine that is impending over by far the largest part of the Bombay Presidency is, we are sorry to see, already beginning to bear its natural fruit in an abnormal rise of prices and even grain riots in some districts. From Khandesh we get news of a very anxious nature, and the reports of what we believe to be the first attempts at grain riots in the country. In 1896-97, when the famine was raging in our land, there were many grain riots in various parts, notably the Central Provinces and districts of our Presidency bordering on these Provinces like Khandesh. This year we see we are going to have a repetition of the same state of affairs. Khandesh has not had any rain worth speaking during July, whose average ought to be nearly six inches. According to the last *Government Gazette* the sewing of kharif crops has been retarded, while the standing crops have been withering for want of rain throughout the district. In one of its sub-divisions, Jamner Taluka, affairs have taken a very threatening turn. Prices of grain rose during the past week nearly 100 per cent., from the normal 12 rupees to 22 and even 24. This was chiefly owing to the action of the grain-dealers who are nearly all Marwaris, who it seems wanted to make hay while the sun shone literally. The poor people of the locality bore the rise patiently upto 16 or 17 rupees, but grew impatient and restive when a further rise was forced up. There were several signs of disturbances, and in some places disturbances did actually break out. The law of Justice Lynch was about to be meted out to the wily grain-dealing Marwaris, whose shops were in great danger of being looted. But the conciliatory conduct of the Mamlatdar, Mr. Moro Govind Joshi, of the Jamner Taluka, who gauged well the feeling of his people and their distress, and his discreet and judicious interference at the proper time put a stop to any breach of peace and order and allayed their bitterness of feeling. He very wisely explained the situation to both sides, especially the grain-dealers, whom he induced to reduce the prices to a reasonable figure. The poor people finding it hard to buy grain even at the reduced price of Rs. 16, the Mamlatdar is giving the grain to these people at a couple of rupees below this rate, he himself making good the difference from his pocket to the dealers. The people have been much pacified by this very considerate conduct of Mr. Moro Joshi, who has really averted a crisis in his sub-division. His charitable example has already borne fruit, and the few rich people of the place have been induced to sell grain to the people at a rate lower by about two rupees than they pay to the grain-dealers. If all responsible officers in the districts behaved with the foresight and considerateness of this Mamlatdar of Jamner, in Khandesh, we should hear little of grain riots or other agrarian disturbances connected with famine. Jamner is a large sub-division of more than five hundred square miles extant, and the active Mamlatdar is very busy during these anxious days in touring from place to place every day and explaining matters to the ignorant people and thereby alleviating their fears. The lowering of the grain rates was proclaimed throughout the district by the village criers.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta, with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at 5 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Saturday next.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will arrive at the Victoria Terminus Station at 7-30 p.m. (Railway time) to-day and will return to Kirkee by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m. (Railway time) on Saturday next. His Excellency's arrival and departure will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th and at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant, to announce the arrival and departure of his Excellency.

Colonel B. Duff, Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, returns to India in April to resume the appointment of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

The bill to give effect to the recommendations of the Currency Committee as sanctioned by the Secretary of State will now, it has been finally settled, be introduced at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 25th instant, and the measure will be passed almost certainly before the end of the Simla session.

Great excitement is said to prevail in the Ganjam District over the Court of Wards' Treasury defalcations at Chatrapur, which is the subject of general talk throughout the District. The estate accountant who is suspected to have embezzled the large sum missing from the Treasury will, it is said, be prosecuted on the 10th instant before the Senior Assistant Collector at Berhampore. The man is under remand in the District Jail at Berhampore.

Startling news has reached Colombo of a devastating insect pest attacking tea in the Morawak Korale. Numbers of insect pests in tea have appeared from time to time and their progress has been checked by vigilance and care. In the case of the present pest, however, there seems to be cause for some little alarm, owing to two facts. The first is that its ravages extend more widely in a shorter space of time than is the case with other insect pests which have appeared already; secondly, there seems to be great difficulty in discovering the insect attached to tea leaves and their ova.

The question of the flitting Civilian has been coming home in a disagreeable way, it appears to the Rangoon Municipality, writes a correspondent. At a special meeting of the Committee last, Friday, it was unanimously decided to send a deputation to wait on the Lieutenant-Governor to protest against the frequent changes in the Municipal President. This post at present is reserved for officers of the Burma Commission, the salary being Rs. 2,000 per month. The Committee represent that there have been three changes in as many months, and the Municipal Commissioners reasonably contend that they are not getting their money's worth, as many months are needed before a new man can obtain a grasp of the work of such a post. It does seem monstrous that the interests of the chief city of the Province should be treated as of subordinate consequence to the consideration of whether an individual officer should receive a hundred or two extra by going off to officiate in some other appointment.

We have received the following further particulars of the murder of Subadar-Major Abdur Rahman, 2nd Baluch Battalion, who was shot dead on Thursday at the camp of the Moveable Column at Khar by Private Isa Khan, a young Brahui of two years' service, of the same regiment. The murderer had been given a trifling punishment (3 days C. B.) by the Subadar-Major in the morning, and at about 2 p.m., when the native officer was asleep on his charpoy under a tree just outside the entrenchment, Private Isa Khan shot him dead from two or three paces' distance. The murderer then ran away and fired a harmless shot into the camp, but was at once shot dead by Havildar Ahmed Khan of B Company. Another sepoy, Private Jallal Khan, had already fired twice at the murderer without effect. The men turned out with the greatest promptitude, and the whole thing was over in less than a minute. The Subadar-Major was born in the regiment, in which his father had been a non-commissioned officer, and he himself had 21 years without an entry in his defaulter sheet. He was most popular with, and highly respected by, all ranks.

With reference to this report the Brussels correspondent of the "Mail" understands that the Free State has decided to maintain in their integrity the rights granted to it by the Anglo-Congolese treaty of 1894.

Major Marchand is to be presented with the grand gold medal of the French Geographical Society for 1900. Silver replicas will be given to all the officers of his mission. Major Marchand has been appointed to the 4th Regiment of Marines and his subordinates have also been reincorporated in the army.

Senor Romero Robledo, Dissident Conservative, having raised a discussion in the Spanish Chamber on the decision of the Queen-Regent to make a gift to the Treasury of 1,000,000 pesetas, the Republican Deputies took advantage of the occasion to attack the present "regime." The Monarchists protested and cheered the Queen-Regent, and a scene of great uproar ensued. The President of the Chamber succeeded, with great difficulty, in restoring order.

Rome was the centre of a series of earthquake shocks between two and three on Wednesday afternoon, July 19. In the city itself, although much alarm prevailed, not much damage was done; but in the surrounding country more serious results are reported. Part of a church at Gandolfo collapsed. At Monte Conpatri the church and many houses were damaged, and at Frascati nearly all the houses and public buildings are described as having suffered injury.

A correspondent at Rome wrote on Tuesday :—The Secretary to the British Embassy to-day conferred with the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Signor Martini, the Governor of the colony of Eurythrea, in regard to the proposed terms of an agreement between Great Britain and Italy, for the construction of a railway from Kassala to Keren and Massowah. *Pourparlers* on the subject have already taken place, and it is hoped here that, at England is favourable to the scheme, the Italians will be assisted financially in carrying out the project.

A recent Imperial Decree issued in Germany regarding officers' uniforms, which prescribes that officers and surgeons must wear redbrown dog-skin gloves during the manœuvres, has caused some surprise, and it is feared that this kind of glove will become dearer. If for each of the 20,000 officers and surgeons of the German Army two pairs of such gloves are needed during the manœuvres, 40,000 pairs will be necessary. It is further stated on good authority that from the skin of a moderate-sized dog at most only five pairs can be made, so that 8,000 or 10,000 dogs would have to be destroyed in order to supply the demand for manœuvre gloves for the German officers.

It is stated that the Dreyfus court-martial will meet between the 1st and the 6th August. It is also semi-officially intimated that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who has sent in a denunciation of Captain Dreyfus as guilty of treason, will only be heard by the court-martial on the points specified in the judgment of the Court of Cassation. M. de Beaurepaire has issued a statement that he now has a secretary who goes over his correspondence and rejects all anonymous denunciations. On Saturday, July 15, he received his summons from the President of the court-martial, but taking it for a Dreyfusite hoax paid no attention to it. Should no second summons be sent he will be excluded from giving evidence.

According to the "Tribuna," negotiations of a very cordial character are being carried on between the French and Italian Governments with a view to arriving at a settlement of the Raheita Question. It has already been decided that the territories of Ras Dimera will serve as the point of delimitation. The region to the north has been recognised as belonging to Italy, while that to the south is regarded as French territory. It now remains to establish the frontier in the Donkali region. The French technical mission, under the command of Lieutenant Blondiaux, is stated to be already *en route* for Raheita in order to hasten the conclusion of the negotiatiations.

The "Matin" publishes a statement from Major Esterhazy that he wrote the *bordereau* by order of Colonel Sandherr, and with the knowledge of Generals Mercier, Boisdeffre, and Gonse. There was, he states, a moral certainty of the treason of Captain Dreyfus, but the evidence of the French spies in Berlin could not be produced in Court. A general, writing in the "Echo de Paris" also admits that Esterhazy wrote the *bordereau*, but affirms that it was a copy, the original written by Captain Dreyfus having been surrendered to the German Embassy under threat of war. Both these stories, it will be observed, throw over the experts not to mention the various Ministers of War who gave evidence before the Court of Cassation.

The Opposition papers are raising an outcry about the treatment received by the Marchand mission, and the *Petit Journal*, in an article believed to be inspired by Major-Marchand himself, complains that he was not allowed to attend the fete at his old school at Saint Maixent, that the enforced dispersion of the members of the mission prevents the drawing up of a joint report, and that a promise of insertion in the promotion lists has not been kept, while four years' pay is still in arrear. The article adds :—"The break-up of the mission is not a solution. It is even contrary to the interests of the service. Is it hoped by decree to annihilate the exploits of the mission and envelop Marchand in silence and darkness? We believe that so childish and odious a persecution will elicit invincible sympathies, and that official rudeness will be recognised as a supreme blunder."

Mr. J. H. Shorthouse contributes a preface to "The Message and the Position of the Church of England," by the Rev. Arthur Galton, a book which Kegan Paul and Co. have just issued. Here is an extract :—Springing from the worst traditions of decadent pagan Rome, the Papal system never was a Church. It never was anything but a propagandist machine for extracting forced obedience and alms from an ignorant, a deceived, and a terrified world. The Papal Curia is founded upon falsehood, and falsehood enters, consciously or unconsciously, willingly or unwillingly, into the soul of every human creature that comes under its influence. It has poisoned the wells of religious life. Its story is one of horror, and of crime, and of cruelty. As I have said elsewhere, it always has been, and is now, the enemy of the human race.

The interesting fact is recorded by the Deputy-Master of the Mint in his annual report that during the year 1898 no fewer than 98,099,217 coins were struck. This is a record, exceeding the largest number struck in any preceding calendar year by 2,261,402. When one reads of 110 tons of gold bars being melted down for coinage, 470 tons of silver bars, and 61 1-4 tons of bronze bars for "coppers," one begins to wonder where the poor men really are. The net addition to the gold currency for the year works out at 5,503,255*l.* In recent years there has been an increased demand for pence, due to the invention of "penny-in-the-slot" machines for the sale of gas, sweetmeats, cigarettes, and the like. In London alone, the Deputy-Master of the Mint estimates the amount of bronze coinage thus locked up at not less than 40,000*l.*

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE "TIMES" ON LORD CURZON'S FRONTIER POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The "Times," in an article on Lord Curzon's new frontier policy, observes that time alone will prove its efficacy, and that there is a good deal to be said for it in the abstract.

It must, the article adds, be assumed that it has been adopted after careful study by competent judges.

The recent conduct of the Waziris, however, suggests doubts as to trusting tribal levies.

PRESIDENT KRUGER CONCILIATORY.

Aug. 6.

The Volksraad will consider Mr. Chamberlain's despatch to-morrow.

Meanwhile, President Kruger has informed Sir A. Milner that he is willing to accept any friendly suggestion likely to lead to a settlement.

TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

Aug. 7.

The first battalion of the Munster Fusiliers will sail for the Cape on the 21st instant.

The first battalion of the Liverpool Regiment has been ordered from the Cape to Natal.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The Dreyfus trial was opened at Rennes, to-day, without any signs of disturbance, the public being tranquil.

The leading witnesses on both sides acclaimed Captain Dreyfus, who was calm, erect and dignified in his bearing. He appeared in Court in undress uniform.

The Government Commissioner announced that the examination of the secret dossier would be made with closed doors and would occupy four days. Meanwhile, it would be unnecessary for the witnesses to attend.

Major Esterhazy has refused to appear.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Aug. 6.

A terrible collision has occurred between two consecutive Paris to Nantes express trains at the Juvisy station.

Seventeen passengers were killed and 73 injured.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta, with mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

SEIZURE OF THE HYDERABAD CLUB.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 7.

The Hyderabad police, under Captain Boardman, took possession of the Hyderabad Club premises, this morning, under orders of the Nizam's Government. The club secretary, Colonel Dobbs, questioned the right of the police to claim possession of the building without a warrant from the Court, and refused to recognise any order from the minister as being legal; but as the police were instructed to use force in case of obstruction, he would not break the peace, particularly as the Nizam was petitioned on the subject. His statement was recorded before a Panchnama, and the building was closed and sealed, but the club does not dissolve. It will exist in its former premises. The club committee, in its petition to the Nizam, contend that the club has held undisturbed possession of the building for over 20 years, the premises having been made over to them by Sir Salar Jung I. Interested parties, in attempting the club's ruin, have circulated stories which alarmed certain members and caused them to resign membership. They asked his Highness to cancel the procedure by which it is intended to deprive the club illegally and by criminal force of its lawful property and to bring dishonour on an institution that for a quarter of a century has afforded congenial social recreation to British and Hyderabad officials, quite as much as non-officials, including among its members at the present time Sir Kurshed Jah and the Maharajah Kishen Pershad and other high officials and nobles of the State.

THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

POONA, Aug. 7.

Owing to a large exodus from Poona plague has broken out seriously in the District, where 49 cases and 35 deaths were recorded yesterday.

To-day's returns for the City showed 62 cases and 129 deaths, with a total mortality of 150, of which, Sukerwar was responsible for 37 cases and 24 deaths, Nana 26 cases and 18 deaths, Kashba 18 cases and 18 deaths, Gury 14 cases and 11 deaths, and Bhowani Peith 12 cases and 7 deaths. The Cantonment had 35 cases and 32 deaths.

Plague has broken out badly in Wanowrie. In the bazaar there were 6 cases and one death, in the Centre Street 4 cases and 6 deaths, and in Cavalry Line, Ghorpuri, 4 cases.

THE WEATHER.

A good shower of rain fell in the morning, and there was drizzling the whole day. Rain also fell on the Ghauts, yesterday, and in Nairaj and Wathar.

THE TRANSFRONTIER FIGHTING STOPPED.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

Following the fighting in June between the Khan of Nawagai on one side and Mamunds and Mohmands on the other, the position in Bajour was somewhat critical. During July at one time the Khan's forces being faced by upward of 12,000 Mohmands, a settlement was fortunately arrived at without further conflict; and Captain McMahon has now succeeded in arranging a meeting at Chakdara between the Khan of Nawagai and the Nawab of Dir, the latter of whom had previously given his influence, if not active aid, to the Khan's enemies. The meeting resulted in a satisfatory reconciliation which, it is hoped, will ensure prolonged peace between Dir and Bajour.

SKILL AT ARMS.

BADGES INSTEAD OF MONEY PRIZES.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of money prizes for skill at arms amongst Batteries of the Horse, Field and Mountain Battery, and instead the utilisation of the sum at present provided for the purpose in supplying badges. The arrangment to be introduced is that in force at home, whereby the batteries will compete in groups under the same umpire staff, and should result in a fairer distribution of prizes and improved efficiency, difficulty having hitherto been found in allotting prizes owing to the varying conditions of the different practice grounds.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

Indian plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show no less than 3,684 deaths against 2,687 in the previous seven days. Poona City returns the appalling mortality of 1,103 deaths, Kholapur State 540 deaths, Belgaum District 498 deaths, Nassik District 311, Satara District 233, Poona District 126, Thana 108, Dharwar 102, Bombay City 58, and Karachi City 4, making a total of 3,469 for the Bombay Presidency. In the rest of India there were only 215 deaths, the Madras Presidency returning 7, Central Provinces one, Mysore State 120, Hyderabad State 26, Calcutta 56, and Howrah 5.

The following are particulars of plague in Southern India during the week ending last Saturday:— In Anantapur district there were three seizures; Salem district six seizures and seven deaths; Bangalore city five seizures and five deaths, district 62 seizures and 55 deaths; Mysore city 17 seizures and 12 deaths, district 39 seizures and 20 deaths; Kolar district 13 seizures and 10 deaths, Gold fields 5 seizures and five deaths; Tumkur district, 34 seizures and 13 deaths; Lingsugur district, 23 seizures and 22 deaths; Naldrug district, six seizures and three deaths; Gulburga district, four seizures and one death; and Nimar district, two seizures and one death.

NEW POSTAL RULES.

The principal change introduced by the new Postal Rules published in the last *Gazette* is to enable articles of glass, liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, and live bees being sent by pattern post if packed in a specially prescribed manner so as to obviate damage to other articles. Objects of natural history, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens and other similar objects are also now for the first time admitted to transmission by post at pattern or sample rates, provided they are not for commercial purposes and are packed as prescribed for samples generally.

This brings the rules of the Inland Post relating to samples into a line with the regulations of the Postal Union.

Several changes are also introduced in the Parcels Postage, the main object being to permit liquids being sent by the Inland Parcel Post, subject to certain conditions of packing, the result being a boon to firms sending out samples of these classes of article.

Provisions are also introduced to restrict advertisements on the address side of the Post Cards to printed advertisements, also to lay down that, while cards of a large size may be transmitted as book packets, they may not be sent as Post Cards.

THE KHYBER RIFLES.

It is anticipated that the Khyber Rifle Corps will be recruited up to its full sanctioned limit of 1,200 men by the end of the year.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Quartermaster Sergent R. Felstead, 2nd Suffolks, Jhansi, is promoted to be Quartermaster of the same Battalion, vice Captain Norris retired.

Captain Orboum, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, is permitted to resign.

Lieutenant Forman, from the 72nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bellary, is appointed to F Battery, R. H. A., Sialkot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blennerhas sett, R. A. M. C., is coming out from Home for tour service in Bombay Command.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. steamship Coromandel, left Hong Kong on the afternoon of the 5th instant, en route to Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay, on the 6th inst, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 11-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

PROSPECTIVE RETIREMENT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Writing from Pangim, on Saturday, a correspondent says:—The main topic of conversation in all circles here is the Governor-General's contemplated departure to Portugal. Some say that he will leave Goa by the end of the current month. Others assert, perhaps on better grounds, that he will not stir from this country before the expiry of the prescribed period of tenure of office, *viz.*, three years. All are, however, unanimous in giving out that Lady Machado is seriously ill, and that medical advice prevents her from undertaking a long voyage, the worries of which are likely to aggravate the state of her health. As for herself she insists on her wish to leave Goa, and on being accompanied by none except her husband, H. E. Colonel Machado. Those who muddle in a cesspool of base politics have made the Governor-General the target for their shots of slander and hatred. In this country public authorities are always the selected victims of despiteful journalists, who, as soon as they see their interests are not served, enter into a campaign of libel. At first, Colonel Machado was described by all papers here to be the ideal Governor-General. No sooner did he act against the interests of one of the two local political factions, though in accordance with principles of strict uprightness, all his virtues turned into the most abominable vices, and the man whose administrative policy was on all hands considered as sound and beneficial, became to those whose displeasure he incurred, one of the most hateful Governors-General that have ever landed on these shores. But Colonel Machado, instead of being discouraged by such treatment, continues, with unflagging zeal, to devote his close attention to the solution of the most important affairs of public administration, in the study of which the co-operation of his able and enlightened Chief Secretary, Councellor Norton, has been a very great help to him. Some days ago he issued a notification granting a further period of four months to those of the ratepayers who are in arrears. This measure has been welcomed by all, as it, in some measure, minimises the hardships to which defaulters were subjected by law.

Another notification which has elicited much praise both from his friends and from the opposition, is the one that refers to primary education in Portuguese India. The notification, after a very elaborate preface, establishes sound bases for a better organisation of schools, their furniture, etc., and promotes, by means of very good inducements, the opening of English schools, entirely similar to those existing in British India, and where commercial training may be given to young men. It is a very good occasion for the Jesuit fathers to establish a college here, inasmuch as both the Governor-General and public opinion are wholly on their side. Nowadays, emigration to Africa is going on extensively, and it is a very praiseworthy idea of Colonel Machado to send Goans elsewhere thoroughly equipped with English commercial training for any emergency they might have to face in foreign countries.

There has not been a drop of rain here for a month; paddy fields present a very dismal aspect. Divine help in this grave crisis has been asked everywhere by means of penitentiary processions. Food-grain has risen in price. The long drought has affected public health, too. Besides influenza, which rages in almost every village, cases of cholerine are reported from a few quarters. At Siolim, Bardez, two bubonic cases have been detected; the patients are favourably progressing. If the drought continues for a week more the condition of the country will become worse in all senses.

The earnings of the W. I. P. Railway during the week ending 22nd July, show an increase of Rs. 4,966 over the previous week.

THE VICEROY'S FRONTIER POLICY.

SAVING OF MANY LAKHS.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Lord Curzon and his Council have now had some six months in which to fully consider the various proposals connected with the settlement of Frontier questions which have been left undecided since the end of the campaign of 1897. Since arriving in India the Viceroy has given the closest attention and study to the many issues involved, and one portion of the Frontier after other has been carefully studied and considered, and the decisions herewith wired have been obtained from high authority, and will, it is believed, be welcomed throughout the country as a highly intelligent and satisfactory settlement of an intricate and difficult problem. It will be noted that there is no real weakening of the position in Chitral, or, indeed, retirement from the positions already taken up in the Khyber. As has already been stated

A FORCE OF 1,200 KHYBER RIFLES

under six British Officers will guard the position, but the previously proposed heavy fortifications of the Pass will not be carried out. It is upon the Samana Range, in the Kuram valley, and in North and South Waziristan that the change of policy will be found most apparent. But there is every reason to believe that the wider employment of the tribes as militia will be found to work smoothly and without friction. Naturally these will be raised and organised as the varying conditions of the service demand, but the fact that they will be controlled by British Officers should add vastly to their utility and value. It is certain that a considerable saving will be effected by Lord Curzon's decisions in these question, and this fact alone should earn for him the approval of the Indian public. The new policy will, it is understood, be

CARRIED OUT FORTHWITH.

Lord Curzon's proposed Frontier Policy has now received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Briefly, it will restore to the regular army a large number of troops hitherto posted in fortified posts in the tribal country, and should result annually in a saving of many lakhs of rupees to the Exchequer. The enlistment of the tribes in the defence of their own country by enrolling them in local militia corps under British Officers according to the requirement of the locality is proposed, while moveable columns and camps connected with military bases in India by light railways will support the positions where necessary. On the Samana Range border a police corps of 450 men will replace the present garrison, and in the Kurram the strength of the present Militia will be doubled.

A MOVEABLE COLUMN

will be posted in the new Cantonment in the Miranzai Valley, and a railway connection will probably be carried to Kohat. In North Waziristan the militia will hold all the posts now guarded by regulars and levies. In the Tochi Valley and South Waziri country the Militia will occupy the Shahur and Gomal Valleys, with Wano as headquarters and moveable columns supporting at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

The Khyber policy has already been published. It is proposed to strengthen Fort Lundi Kotal and establish a moveable column at Peshawur. A standard gauge railway to Jamrood is also probable. The reduction of the Chitral Garrison in the autumn is also decided upon. The escort of the Political Officer remains at Chitral, but

THE UPPER DROSH FORTS WILL BE EXPANDED

and a levy service organized through the Mehtar of Chitral to guard the posts and bridges from the Lowari Pass to Chitral, the Government paying the same through the Mehtar. An improvod road between Chitral and Gilgit has also been decided upon. The building of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway commences directly, and a moveable columni remains in the meanwhile at Khar. It is hoped that these measures will not only conciliate the tribes by persuading them to accept well paid service in defence of their own territory, but will also result in a general quietude on the Frontier. Modest structures instead of extensive forts are generally advised, and the question of the Khyber Pass Railway has meanwhile been dropped.

When Lord Curzon came out as Viceroy he found the Government of India, in some cases tentatively, in other cases positively committed to a policy of which the following were the leading features. Large fortifications were to be constructed, and an unreduced garrison was to be maintained in the Chitral Valley. The Nowshera-Dargai Railway had been discussed, but not decided upon, and the gauge of this and other light frontier railways had not been finally determined, although the Government of India had expressed a preference for a gauge of two feet. An expenditure of several lakhs had been recommended for construction on a new fort at Landi Kotal and other fortified works on a large scale in the Khyber, and it was further proposed either to build or lay the bed of a railway in the Khyber. Considerable additional expenditure was proposed for the forts and garrisons upon the Samana. As regards the Tochi Valley it was contemplated to maintain a large permanent garrison of regular troops in that advanced position, to establish a central cantonment at Miranshah, and there and elsewhere to acquire sites for the accommodation of the proposed garrisons. Similarly it had been decided to maintain Wana as an advanced military post with a regular garrison to guard the Gomul route and Waziristan. We understand that the measures which the Viceroy has recommended to the Secretary of State, and which have received the sanction of the latter, involve a wide departure from these plans. Enumerated in the same order as above they are believed to be as follows. The Chitral position is not to be weakened or abondoned, but it has found possible to contemplate an early reduction of the garrison, which probably take place after the forthcoming reliefs. The escort to the Political Officer will remain as before at the new Chitral fort, but instead of adding extensively to the fortifications of the latter it is now proposed to expand the existing works at Upper Drosh, as being nearer to the Dir end of the line and to the focus of possible danger, and to convert them into a frontier fort of the usual type which will accommodate the remainder of the reduced garrison. Steps are also now being taken with the active co-operation of the Mehtar to organise a levy service on the basis already existing in the feudal organisation among the Chitralis themselves. These levies will guard some of the smaller posts and bridges on the main line of communication from the Lowarai Pass to Chitral, and will be paid through the Mehtar by the Government of India. Upon the northern side it is proposed to carry out some improvements upon the road between Chitral and Gilgit so as to provide a secure alternative line of communication with Chitral. It has been decided to undertake and push on the construction of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway at once. The line will start from the left bank of the Kabul river and will be on the two feet six inch gauge, which has further been accepted as the normal gauge for light military railways upon the frontier. The movable column attached to the Malakand position is for the present to be maintained at Khar.

The policy adopted in the Khyber involves a similar abandonment of the schemes for new and costly fortifications and entails the substitution of a reorganised corps of Khyber Rifles for the regular garrison, one half of which has already been withdrawn from Landi Kotal, while it is expected that the remainder will follow as soon as the new arrangements are in working order. These consist of the extension and improved fortification of the existing fortified serai at Landi Kotal and of the other smaller posts in the Pass, all of which will in future be held by the Khyber Rifles. The latter force has been raised to a strength of 1,200 men divided into two battalions, with six British officers; and it will enjoy a revised scale of pay and good conduct allowances. It is understood that the Government of India are not inclined at present to proceed any further with the scheme for a Khyber Pass railway, since it is thought that if the railroad into Afghanistan from this quarter is required in the future it is more likely to follow another route. But it is not improbable that the standard gauge will be continued at an early date from Peshawar to Jamrud. A movable column will be maintained at Peshawar to support the militia in the Khyber. Upon the Samana Range and the Kurram Valley it is understood that an entirely new scheme of policy will in process of time be worked out. It is in contemplation at as early a date as possible to withdraw the regular garrisons from both positions and to substitute on the Samana Range a border police corps 450 strong, raised in the main from the tribesmen themselves, but officered by Englishmen; and in the Kurram to raise the strength of the existing militia and constitute it into two battalions. A movable column for the defence or relief of both positions will however be provided, and their security assured by the establishment of a new cantonment at a suitable site in the Miranzai Valley in place of the reconstructions and additions that would otherwise be required in the existing cantonment at Kohat. It is also not unlikely that at an early date railway connection may be established with Kohat. A similar policy is to be applied both to the northern and southern lines of access to Waziristan. It is not thought that a permanent or prolonged military occupation either of the Tochi or the Gomul Valley is required by strategical or political considerations, and here too it is considered that it will be possible at an early date to substitute for the existing regular garrisons militia raised and commanded by British officers from the tribes themselves, and instead of the extensive fortifications which had been in contemplation to build the more modest structures of the ordinary frontier type. The North Waziri Militia to be raised under this scheme will occupy all the posts now held either by regulars or levies in the Tochi Valley. The South Waziri Militia will similarly hold the Shahur and Gomul Valleys, and Wana will become its headquarters. The existing levies will no doubt provide the nucleus for the new corps, but though the Maliks will continue to receive allowances for local service the haphazard system under which the levies are now raised will no longer be maintained, since a portion of the new militia will be detached for civil and political duties. The position in the Gomul will when the regulars have been withdrawn be supported by a movable column at Bannu; that in the Shahur Valley from Dera Ismail Khan.

Such are the arrangements which have already been sanctioned and are about to be put into operation along the entire length of the frontier from the Hindu Kush to Beluchistan. If they are closely examined it will appear that they are based upon certain common principles of policy and action which may be thus classified and defined. It is the desire of the Government of India in the first place to save the great expense and permanent substraction from the offensive strength of India that are caused by locking up large numbers of the regular army in advanced fortified positions in the tribal country at a distance from our base. Secondly, inasmuch as retirements from these regions is in virtue of engagements entered into neither possible nor desirable, it is proposed to provide for their proper protection and at the same time to enlist the tribes in the defence of their own country by enrolling them in the local militia corps under British officers in varying degrees of organisation according to the requirements of the locality and the state of development of our relations with the tribes. The tribal corps will in fact represent more than one intervening stage between the primitive feudal levies of the Chitral Valley and the highly trained and semi-military organisation of the Khyber Rifles. The third principle that may be elicited from the steps above described is the provision of adequate military security for the positions from which military garrisons are to be withdrawn by the maintenance of camps or movable columns at neighbouring points within or upon the administrative border of India. These cantonments will where possible be connected by light railways with the military bases of British India so that it should be possible to push forward almost at a moment's notice the forces that may be required for the suppression of disturbance or the support of the militia in the tribal area on this side of the Durand Line. The result of these measures if successfully introduced will be a net annual saving of many lakhs of rupees to the Indian Exchequer, the restoration to offensive strength of the Indian Army of a very considerable quota now habitually lost to it by service in advanced garrions, and the conciliation of the tribes by the offer of secure and well-paid employment in the defence of their own country.—*Pioneer.*

THE DROUGHT.

From the letters of our mofussil correspondents it appears that active measures are everywhere being taken to prepare for the expected famine. So far as Bombay is concerned it has been raining at intervals since Saturday morning, sometimes heavily and there is every appearance of a further downpour. Strong winds prevail and seem to be carrying rain into the interior.

A Lanouli correspondent, writing yesterday morning, says:—The monsoon has set in here. Steady and fairly heavy rain has been falling since two o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

The Meteriological Reporter for Western India wrote, yesterday:—Humidity has increased by small amounts in the North-West Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, Berar, and at some few stations in the Central Provinces and on the Malabar Coast. The skies are more or less cloudy in many places. The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been chiefly confined to the West Coast stations, Bombay reporting 0·91 cents, Ratnagiri 0·83, Belgaum 0·26, Goa 0·15, Surat 0·12, Aurangabad 0·10, Calicut 0·05, Poona 0·02, and Mangalore 0·01. The monsoon gradient both on the Malabar and West Coasts is normal, and the baric gradients being steep, strong winds are blowing over the greater part of the country. The weather is favourable for rain in light or moderate showers all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay or Surat during the next 24 hours. The isobars indicate slightly disturbed weather conditions far to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

Sunday's weather report says:—changes in pressure are large and important. The barometer has fallen everywhere. The largest fall has taken place in North Bombay and Rajputana, where pressure has hitherto been in greatest excess. Pressure is now normal in this area. Pressure has fallen briskly over the Bay, where the conditions are suspicious. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal and showers in the Upper India hills and on West Coast. Some heavy falls are reported from North and East Bengal. Temperature continues in excess of the normal everywhere except in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Maximum or day temperatures from nine to ten degrees above normal have been registered in the Central Provinces, Berar, Mysore, and Madras Deccan.

Monday waether report says:—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Burma and north-east of the Bay, and is very uniform over a greater part of north-east India. A depression lies over the north-east of the Bay off south Arakan Coast. The position of the centre is somewhat doubtful, but is probably about 200 miles west north-west of Diamond Island. Pressure is about quarter of an inch below normal in the depoession area, and north Andaman Sea. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Tennasurim and Lower Burma, and light showers in Bengal, where rain has temporarily fallen off due to in draught to depression. Pressure has risen slightly in Malabar and fallen slightly in the Konkan. Gradients are hence slowly increasing on the west Coast, and moderate rain has fallen in Konkan, Goa Ratnagiri, and Bombay, each reporting one inch. Skies are clouded again in Upper India hills and East Punjab, and some showers have fallen chiefly in Kashmere. Skies are clear generally in the North-West provinces. Temperatnre is falling in most districts, but continues most largely above normal in Berar. Conditions are slightly more hopeful to-day, but further improvement now depends largely upon the character and development of the depression and storm in the Bay.

Our Damaun correspondent writes:—On referring to the registers of rain since 1877, it appers that among the five months from June to October in which rain falls, the month of July has invariably contributed the largest share, being on an average more than one-third of the total fall of the year. It is the month when important harvest operations depending upon the fall of rain, are carried on. During the last 22 years the rain fall of July has only once been under 10 inches *viz*:—that of 1879, being 5 inches and 44 cents, while during 4 years it has been between 10 and 20 inches, 9 years between 20 and 30 inches, 3 years between 30 and 40 inches and one year 42 inches, whereas in July last the month's rain fall was only 2 inches and 75 cents. All the communities of Damaum have begun to view the present condition with considerable alarm and have been imploring Heaven to send copious rain. The Christians in a large body paraded in Upper Damaun. The Parsees hold the second Jasan in their Agiary on Sunday. For the last 3 days the Mahomedans have been offering prayers night and day in their mosque and the Bramins in their temples, most of whom are hopeful that the Devata would bring on heavy rain. On Saturday the sky was dark and four times there were such heavy showers that it seemed almost certain that it was going to rain heavily but the tremendous winds drove away the rain clouds and the fall registered at Mr. Sorabji Damaunwala's residence was only 32 cents, and at his garden in Kathiria 70 cents. There have been frequent showers, each lasting only a few seconds, registering up to 4 p. m., nearly half an inch.

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

A WEEK OF NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The events of the past week here have been even more important than usual. They include the announcement of the Home Government's decision with regard to the Currency, and the introduction into Council of a Bill which will profoundly affect the whole system of justice in the Punjab; whilst amongst more local matters has been the decision of the question of the winter migration of the Government of India, upon which everybody's arrangements here depend. The break in the rains has given the station pleasant weather, that is much appreciated after the almost incessant rain of the early part of the monsoon. The Philharmonic Concert on Tuesday was well attended, and various dances have been held, while the presentation of *The Liars*, which commences at the Gaiety Theatre, to-morrow, is being looked forward to.

The reports, which have been circulated in connection with the recent outbreak of lawlessness in Lahore, have no doubt been grossly exaggerated, but they indicate a state of feeling which is nevertheless exceedingly serious. It is not only the European who has suffered from it. An old Sikh jemadar was saying, only the other day, that he wanted to be made an honorary magistrate, and when asked why, since he was already a person of very considerable pretensions in the place, candidly said: "If I were an honorary magistrate, I could count upon at least one constable to guard my house." No doubt, the case of the Government chuprassi from Simla, who took leave to go to his country and returned three days later with the story that he had not got two miles into the mofussil from the Lahore railway station before he was waylaid and robbed, after which he was ashamed to go home, but came straight back to service, is an isolated one, but like the exaggerated reports of the frequent burglaries of native houses it has gone to swell the popular belief in the inefficiency of the police. The European quarter of Lahore, with its wide streets and scattered houses, is, of course, difficult to patrol efficiently, but the same does not apply to the Native city. So great is the feeling of insecurity, however, that the inhabitants of many of the gullies there are said to be subscribing to keep Purbeas from Oudh to act as watchmen, and one hears of better-to-do natives who regularly contribute some eight annas a month as their fixed subscription to the pay of a guard, who is to all intents and purposes what the Government policeman should be, but is not. True, in the case of Lahore, the police are under municipal control, but Lahore is not the only place where a state of things, almost equally unsatisfactory, exists. From so far away as Mymensingh, in Bengal, for example, not dissimilar stories have been heard, people banding themselves together to employ police of their own to protect themselves and their property. The matter has, I understand, been brought of late to the attention of the Government of India. And it is high time that something were done. Exactly in what direction action should be taken is a thing that can only be found out gradually, and is likely to vary in different places. In the Madras mofussil, for example, the first thing that would seem to be required, is more European supervision, it being a physical impossibility for a single D. S. P., however energetic and capable he may be, to exercise efficient control over a district which is almost as large as a Bengal Commissionership. In Lahore, on the other hand, it is the rank and file of the force that specially require improvement, a thing which can only be done by increasing the pay of the constable. Until this is effected, stories of strolling musicians and weavers being enlisted for lack of better material, will continue to be circulated, however often they may be denied officially. It may be surprising that this should be the case, considering the extent to which the subordinate police office, is popularly supposed to supplement his pay by illigal gratifications. As a matter of fact, however, the number of those amongst whom such bribes have to be shared, is so large that the individual gets, as a rule, too little to very materially increase his emoluments. Apart, therefore, from the iniquity of such procedure and its demoralizing effect, it is not even effective in making the career of a native constable attractive to competent men. All this is the kind of thing one hears, and without accepting it as accurate in any particular case, it is overwhelmingly improbable that there should be so much smoke without a great deal of fire. Fortunately there are any number of honest young Englishmen at home who are willing to acept the meagre pay of the police officer in this country. There will be no difficulty therefore, in increasing the proportion in the force of the splendid material that the new system of competition is bringing into its superior grades, while a peripatetic commission of experienced civilians and policemen in India would very soon be able to formulate proposals for making the constable's billet one that the best of the fighting rases of the country would find it worth while to accept. Such reform must, of course, cost money, but it is money that it is the wisest policy of a great Government to be liberal with, and Lord Curzon is not the man to shirk his responsibilities in the matter. It comes as a necessary sequel to the action his Excellency has already taken in the direction of reducing the frequency of transfers of responsible district officials. The last named has for object the prevention of district authority from continuing to drift into the hands of permanent subordinates, instead of being wielded, as it should be, and as it once was, by district officers and policemen of the old stamp, who spent their service in one locality and were able in consequence to exercise an influence and supervision over subordinate police and revenue officers, that has now become an impossibility. At present the familiar statement that India is ruled by British officials is only partially true. The real personal power, at least so far as the mofussil is concerned, lies in the hands of permanent subordinates, and a host of hungry underlings—Amlaks, Sheristidars, and what nots,—who are fattening at the expense of the good name of the British administration, is a company that all honest men desire to see controlled.

An experiment has just been brought to a successful conclusion in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, which is likely to have an important bearing upon the future of sanitation in India. It has been to try the efficacy of the new aseptic pit system for the disposal of sewage, which has been very favourably reported upon at home. The aseptic pit is uncommonly like the old unwholesome cess pit. It is managed, however, upon scientific principles, and therein lies all the difference. The cess pit in the new system is a dark underground chamber, with well luted sides in which is cultivated the aseptic germ, a microscopic organism, which has only to be introduced and supplied with a properly regulated flow of sewage to convert the evil smelling products of the drains into harmless fluid. The sewage is allowed to remain in the pit just long enough, and no longer to allow the necessary chemical charges to take place. This done, the product passed out through a rough filter of well aerated slag, where it becomes thoroughly deodorised, eventually leaving the apparatus in the form of a limpid and harmless product. Extraordinary as it may appear, this product can not only be used with advantage for enriching the soil for crops, but is so innocuous that gold fish have been raised in it successfully at home, while in the case of the Calcutta experiment the tank-fish placed in the receptacle at the end of the series are growing fat and thriving. Exact statistics of cost and requisite dimensions have yet to be worked out, but in the event of these proving as low as is expected, a future of great utility awaits the system. In the case of Calcutta, for example, it would be easy to adopt it to the insanitary slums in the north, where the sewers have never completely penetrated. While mofussil stations, as yet innocent of sewers, will shortly be able to consider it as an alternative. One of its chief advantages is that it enables the sewage from a single house or group of houses to be disposed of independently upon the spot, thus saving the heavy cost of sewage channels.

A very pretty function, this week, has been the annual cantata at Auckland School, held on Monday and Tuesday last. This was largely attended, Sir William and Lady Lockhart and the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Mackworth Young being amongst those who were present on the opening night, while Lady Curzon witnessed the second performance.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

POONA GYMKHANA V. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The first match of the Bombay Cricket week was commenced yesterday morning, when the Poona team met a team of Parsees, who comprised Messrs. Modi and Mistri, who are definitely selected in the Presidency match, while Mr. Belgaumwalla, who is playing, may also be called upon to play. The Poona eleven included players of the calibre of Captains Greig and Douglas and Lieuts. Bond and Deas. The Englishmen won the toss, and opened the game with Bond and Bowen, to the bowling of Mistri, who had for his vis-a-vis Davur. The batsmen started cautiously, but three runs had only been scored, when Mistri beat Bowen. Douglas followed, and both played themselves in, runs coming slowly, though principally off Davur. Douglas early showed himself at home with the bowling, and did some brilliant work on the off side. Thirty went up after half an hour's play, and Bottlewalla superseded Davur at the Gymkhana end. Bond sent the new trundler's first ball to the boundary, and runs came fast, the spectators, who at this early hour were considerable, applauding the play. Bond's fate was decided by Mistri, who again was the successful bowler, the total being 44. Greig next partnered Douglas, and a fine exhibition of batting followed. The new-comer settled down at once, and found Mistri exactly suited to his fancy. After opening with a couple of singles, he scored ten in one over off that bowler, the batsman placing the ball with fine precision, and a couple of leg balls were beautifully played. Sixty went up, quickly followed by 70, Greig up to this time having practically monopolised the whole of the bowling from the moment of his advent. After this punishment Kharas went on for Mistri, and the rate of scoring slowed down. The Parsees fielded with smartness and accuracy, Douglas making the only hit of importance—a cut past point off the new bowler. An hour's play realised 75 runs, and the total had reached 78, when Belgaumwalla brought off a brilliant catch at mid off, thus ending Douglas' innings. He played well, and his form is promising for the big event at the end of the week. Deas joined Greig, and the former caused 80 to appear on the score board with a straight drive to the boundary off Bottlewalla, a hit he reproduced in the same bowler's next over. The wicket up to this was all in the batsman's favour, but the bowling, especially that of Kharas, was too good to take liberties. Greig had the honour of sending up the century with a stroke through the slips, after an hour and three-quarters' play. An over afterwards Davur resumed in place of Bottlewalla, and the scoring continued to be slow, Kharas sending down ten overs for nine runs. In his next over Greig narrowly escaped being yorked, and was bowled by the last ball of the same over. It appeared to pitch outside the leg stump and broke in tremendously. His downfall was the signal for great cheering among the Parsees who lined Waudby Road, but the applause broke out afresh as the batsmen retired. His contribution to the total was 32, compiled without the semblance of a chance, at first rapidly, but as time wore on the wicket became more difficult, and in consequence the ball required very careful watching. Deas, who was joined by Usborne, continued to play in a confident style, albeit he seemed to be occasionally in trouble with the ball. He enlivened matters, as off Davur's next over he made ten runs in three hits, all on the off side, but Mistri, who had gone on again for Kharas, got his wicket in his first over, the batsman being unfortunate enough to pull the ball into his wicket. His 37 was an excellent exhibition, and included six fours. The delight of the youthful Parsees at his departure was unmistakable, and when in his next over he bowled Gosling without scoring they positively shrieked with delight. (129-6-0) Kharas crossed over to Davur's end, and Usborne twice got him to square leg for quartettes, each run out. The same batsman also awoke enthusiasm for an excellent off drive off Mistri, 140 being recorded as a result. At the adjournment for lunch the score was 144, Usborne being not out 16, and Markham not out 1. On resuming the game the two not outs—Usborne and Markham—resumed, the latter having Douglas to run for him. Usborne made a capital stroke for a couple, and then made a magnificent drive off Kharas, the ball going clean over the sight board. Bottlewalla went on for Kharas, Mistri at the other end sending down three maidens in succession. Usborne cut the new bowler past cover point to the boundary, and 160 was hoisted, but six runs later Mistri took his wicket with a good ball which came back a lot. He played a fine free innings, and included in his total of 35 were one six, four fours, and five twos. With Briddell in the play was very slow, Markham sending up 170 with a good boundary stroke between point and third man, but Bottlewalla had his revenge, his off stumped being up-rooted by the next ball. Briddell had to retire without scoring, being caught at mid-on by Dastur off Bottlewalla. The score was 172 when Matthew, the last man, went in, but he only arrived to see Betham bowled by the next ball.

THE PARSEE INNINGS

started at 3-30 p. m., Kanga and Mody being the first pair of batsmen. Deas commenced the attack, bowling an excellent length at a fast pace. while Greig bowled from the opposite end. The batsmen exercised care at the outset, for in Deas's bowling there was plenty of sting. The play was watched with keenness by the spectators, who assembled in much larger proportions as the afternoon wore on. Kanga got Greig away to leg for four, but the batsman hardly intended the ball to travel in that direction. Off the last ball of Deas' fourth over Kanga made a fine cut to the boundary, sending up 10. Mody found Greig required a lot of sorting out, and on one occasion he got past his defence, but the ball just missed the wicket. Runs were very difficult to get, the Poona men showing smartness in fielding and making accurate returns. Kanga sent up 20 with a pretty stroke through the slips, but directly afterwards he missed a good length ball from Deas, but which just went by the off stump. Mody awoke enthusiasm with an off boundary drive, and Kanga with a lofty cut, which went dangerously near point's hands, sent up 30 after exactly half an hour's play. The spectators almost went frantic with delight when Kanga hit Greig to the boundary, but the bowler enjoyed his revenge the same over, as the batsman was well taken at the wicket. Mistri received a hearty cheer as he journeyed to the wickets, where he saw Mody completely at sea with Deas, who was very unlucky not to get his wicket. A change of bowling was tried at 40, Gosling superseding Deas, who crossed over and bowled from Greig's end. In his first over Mistri put up a ball near short leg, but the fieldsman just failed to reach it. Runs came freely off Gosling, his three overs costing 25 runs, Mistri making 12 off one over, but his hitting was slovenly and decidedly dangerous. Seventy runs were registered after an hour's play, and then Greig took the ball from Gosling. The rate of scoring was not checked, Modi getting in some fine drives. As the score gradually rose the feelings of the spectators knew no limit, the good and bad strokes of the batsmen being alike applauded. Mistri, who was playing a forcing game, was severe on Deas, twice getting him away to the boundary, but his innings ended with a wild swipe at the last ball of the over, with the result that his leg stump was knocked out the ground. Mistri, although he made 43, did not bat in his usual finished style, a great many of his strokes being decidedly loose. He hit vigorously, his total including eight fours, his partnership with Mody realising 64 runs. Douglas bowled for Greig, and off his second over Modi completed the century. Scoring at this juncture was slow, six overs yielding only two runs, and at 108 Modi was splendidly caught by Deas at slip for 36, but he was repeatedly beaten by the ball, which just missed the wickets. With his departure Greig went on for Douglas, and at 120 Matthew displaced Deas. The new-comer got past Kharas' defence, and he retired for a useful 15, his runs being made in good style. Modi followed, the batsmen attempting to force the game, in doing which the new-comer was caught at mid-off by Markham off Greig, who placed his field with great judgment. Belgaumwala joined H. D. Kanga, who was playing very good cricket, but runs came very slowly. Belgaumwalla should have been stumped at 150, which went up ten minutes before time. Kanga was out three runs later, caught by Usborne, after contributing a stylish innings of 26. Dastur did nothing, being taken in the slips off Greig, and the same bowler caught and bowler Dubash just on time, the total being 164 for eight wickets.

With regard to the game it was certainly interesting, and probably the best played in Bombay this season. The Poona men were lucky to win the toss, but the wicket played well throughout, it being at its worst just before and just after the adjournment. Of the batsmen Douglas, Greig, Bond, Usborne and Deas all came off, the play of the first two being really meritorious. The Parsees did well, and their start gave promise of big things. Modi, although often in trouble with the ball, played the most stylish cricket, and Kanga and Kharas wielded the bat in a manner worthy of their reputations. Mistri was the top scorer, but his play was not the best, his strokes on the leg side being very defective. The fielding on both sides was very good, that of the Poona team being at times brilliant, Douglas, Bond, Mathew and Greig being especially clean. Kanga kept wicket well, and Usborne was also smart behind the sticks, and allowed only one bye. He missed one chance of stumping, but that is all that can be urged against him. Deas bowled remarkably well, his deliveries being fast, while he kept a good length. Although he only secured one wicket, he had cruel luck, the ball frequently beating the batsmen and just missing the wicket. Greig was the most successful trundler, and Douglas is a very useful change. Mistri, Kharas, and Bottlewalla sustained the attack for the Parsees, who throughout played with their customary keenness.

Full score and analysis :—

POONA.

Lieut Bond, b Mistri	17
Lieut Bowen, b Mistri	1
Capt Douglas, c Belgaumwalla, b Bottlewalla	26
Capt Greig, b Mistri	32
Lieut Deas, b Mistri	27
Capt Usborne, b Mistri	35
Lieut Gosling, b Mistri	0
Lieut Markham, b Bottlewala	8
Capt Breddell, b Bottlewala	6
Capt Betham, c Dastur, b Bottlewala	2
Lieut Mathew, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mistri	21	10	45	5
Davar	12	1	36	0
Bottlewala	18-3	4	58	4
Kharas	17	8	29	1

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr D D Kanga, c Usborne, b Greig	23
Mr D E Modi, c Deas, b Douglas	36
Mr K M Mistri, b Deas	43
Mr K K Kharas, b Mathew	15
Mr H D Kanga c Usborne, b Mathew	24
Mr H H Belgaumwala not out	6
Mr R E Modi, c Markham, b Greig	0
Mr D P Dubash, c and b Greig	5
Mr J M Dastur, c Mathew, b Greig	1
Mr P H Davar Mr S H Bottlewala	did not bat.
Extras	6
Total	164

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Deas	25	21	45	1
Greig	24	6	61	4
Gosling	3	3	25	0
Douglas	6	2	13	1
Mathew	8	4	11	2

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THE PARSEE TEAM.

The following gentlemen have been chosen by the Selection Committee of the Parsee Gymkhana to play for the Parsees against the Presidency XI. on the 11th and 12th instant, at Bombay:—Messrs. D. D. Kanga (captain); B. D. Gagrat; K. M. Mistri; D. N. Writer; A. H. Mehta; D. E Modi; D. C. Daruwalla; H. D. Kanga; F. P. Colabawalla; K. R. Diver; and Balsara. Umpire—Mr. S. B. Spencer.

Billimoria will not be able to play for the Parsees, having an injured shoulder.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

The following members will represent the Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Poona Gymkhana to-day and to-morrow. Play will begin at 11-30 a. m. on the first day, and 11 a. m. on the second :—

Captains Anderson, Kendall, Tomkins, and Walling, Lieut. Back, Messrs Stephens, Ward, Clarke, Pegson, Edwards, and Trueman.

THE TUTORIAL M. CLASS C. CLUB *VS.* ST. XAVIER'S C. C.

Last Saturday the Tutorial Class met at cricket the St. Xavier's High School C. C. on the Esplanade, the match resulting in a draw decidedly in favour of the former. The Tutorials having choice of innings, started badly, but V. S. Sanzgiri and Sanjana stopped the rot. The former by patient and well judged play compiled nearly half a century being nearly half of the whole score, and the latter made 15 runs. Mr. Seervai's batting was wonderfully defensive, he taking three quarters of an hour to make 8 runs. When all the Tutorials had played, they had raised the score to 93 runs. Unfortunately for the Xavierites the rain fell in torrents, making the ground very treacherous for them. The only player that entered into double figures was D'Mello, who contributed 11 out of a score of 57 for nine wickets. The Xavierites need not, however, be sorry for their unfortunate exhibition, but should, on the contrary, compliment themselves on the fact that those of their opponents that had resisted with a stonewall defence their attack, viz., V. Shantaram and Seervai, were students who had migrated from their school, where both of them had at different times performed the functions of captainship in previous years.

TUTORIAL M. CLASS.

Saher H N, b D'Mello	3
Setna N, b Ratnagar	1
Sanjana K D, l-b-w Oliviera	15
Sanzgiri V S, c St Anne, b Ratnagar	46
Mistry P S, c St Anne, b Oliviera	1
Doctor F B, b D'Mello	4
Seervai F P, not out	8
Shroff S P, c and b D'Abreo	6
Patel S M, b D'Abreo	0
Rustam-Fram D M, b Ratnagar	0
Banker M S, c Wadia, b D'Abreo	3
Extras	6
Total	93

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

St Anne C, b Doctor	6
Warden J, c Seervai, b Banker	1
Wadia A, b Doctor	3
Fernandes G, b Doctor	0
D'Mello F, c Seervai, b Mistry	11
Oliviera R, c Sanzgiri, b Banker	1
Ratnagar, c Seervai, b Mistry	9
Tommy P, b Mistry	0
Rozario G, not out	14
D'Abreo, b Mistry	2
Pinto, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	57

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage Ground between the Rovers and 13th and 25th Cos., R.A. Kick off at 5-30. The following team will represent the Rovers :—

G Walton	Goal.
T C Reynolds W Scrafton	Backs.
J Strang F Parker P Fisher	Half-backs.
W B Latta R S Preston W Cheeseman W Manning F A Thomas	Forwards.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th August, 1899.

There will be Tent pegging on the Cooperage, this morning from 7 a.m.

There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall this evening, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th August, 1899.

1. There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery, at the Corps Club, to-day (Tuesday), at 6-45 p.m.

2. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company :—No. 250 Gr. C A Flower.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

THE FAR EAST.

PALACE INTRIGUES AT PEKING.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

HONGKONG, JULY 22.

ACCORDING to the *Peking and Tientsin Times* there is a perfect network of intrigues in the Palace involving the Empress, Prince Ching, Jung Lu and Li Hung Chang. The pretensions of Jung Lu, the Generalissimo of the Northern forces, are recognised by the Empress as a source of danger, and there may be an undercurrent of truth in the report that in her desire to curtail his increasing power she is pretending to face round to Kang Yu-wei and his reform schemes.

There is much dissatisfaction amongst the newspaper correspondents in the Philippines against the censorship exercised by the military authorities, who have carried the mutilation of messages to such a state that a false impression has been created in America of the operations against the Filipinos, the strength of the insurgents, the American loss from climatic causes and the enemy's fire, and the requirements of present situation. Of the operations of the American troops we have little account, that it is evident that the vigorous military policy has been abandoned. In the towns of Paranaque Las Pinas, Bacoor and Imus, General Lawton and Peace Commissioner Worcester have established a system of civil government under the immediate jurisdiction of chief magistrates or mayors elected by popular vote and under the supreme protection and just rule of the United States. It is hoped by this means to demonstrate to the inhabitants of the Philippines the benefits to be derived from the Government of the United States. Isabelo Artacho who was imprisoned by Aguinaldo, out of personal malic, at Cavite, Bagoor and latterly at Imus, has succeeded in making his escape from imprisonment, and passing through the American lines, has arrived at Hongkong. Through our columns he makes a declaration of his political views. He says he belongs to no political party in the Philippine islands, but is ready to give his support to any party having for its object the emancipation of the Philippines from slavery in any shape or form, from whatsoever source it may proceed. We have previously mentioned that the Filipino Junta in Hongkong has been assisted by several British subjects and it would appear that their services are valued very highly, for we have it on reliable authority that one of those assistants receives the handsome salary of dols. 1000 per mensem, while another is recompensed with dols. 500 per mensem.

Another outrage by natives of the district of Un Loong, in the new territory, shows that the spirit of opposition to the Britisher has not been conquered either by the military occupation of the territory or the benevolent nature of the government under which the people now reside. Mr. W. Danby and a party of Britishers who had gone over to the mainland on business were engaged in a free fight with the natives near Un Loong village, on 19th July, and the Chinese guide of the party only succeeded in escaping with his life. Three of the ringleaders of the disturbance are under arrest. The villagers feared the Britisher were to disturb the "feng shui" of a particular hill.

H. E. the Governor has confirmed the sentence of death imposed upon the two Chinese for the murder of a servant of the Registrar General, at Un Loong, and the execution has been fixed for Monday, 31st July. On Saturday evening the new rooms of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders were formally opened by H. E. the Governor, and a conversazione was held in the Institute.

PALACE INTRIGUES AT PEKING.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER AND KANG YU-WEI'S BOOKS.

No especially exciting news has reached us from Peking since last week, but there is ample evidence to show that one of the well-known Palace intrigues, and bloodless struggles for supremacy is once more in full swing. Four figures stand out prominently as the principal actors in the drama or farce, whichever it may prove to be; the Empress Dowager, Prince Ching, Jung Lu, and Li Hung-chang, each with a retinue of supporters who do their almost to swell the confusion and create a net-work of minor intrigues. The Empress is divided now between a lurking desire to support Jung Lu, who represents to a great extent a policy which she secretly favours; and to prevent his increasing power which she fears is being gradually directed against herself. In this connection she finds Prince Ching eminently useful, as he can bring the convenient qualification of a Prince of the Blood to bear against Jung Lu's rank of mere minister. At the same time the Empress Dowager is bound to retain her hold upon Li-Hung-chang as he remains the only statesman capable of competently working with Russia. However ambitious Jung Lu may be, he is as devoid of understanding as a babe when it comes to dealing with foreigners, and he is too genuinely conservative in his hatred of Westerners and all that pertains to them to be of the slightest use to the old lady in her foreign negotiations. Prince Ching is by force of circumstances and ignorance no better, as the royal statesman only saw a railway train for the first time one day last week. Hence all the private negotiations which have been conducted between the Empress Dowager and the Russian Minister anent the threatened railway to Peking, have been conducted through Li Hung-chang. Li Hung-chang's star of ambition and self-seeking has set. The part he still plays in Palace politics is the natural result of past achievements rather than preparatory to future ones. Three years ago a fiercer element might have been introduced into such a struggle as that now taking place, by some actively ambitious designs on Li's part. But though Chinese officials die hard, and cling to power and profit with their last gasp, we believe Li Hung-chang at the present time is doing little beyond fulfilling the anxious behests of his Imperial mistress. He has reached an age which comes even to some Chinese when the scramble for self-aggrandizement becomes unbearable, and if he still struggles and plots it is probably more with the object of settling old scores, or advancing the interests of his family rather than himself. With all his faults, and he has shown himself possessed of all the exasperating and least commendable qualities of a Chinaman, Li's monopoly of power was a very different thing, from a foreign point of view, to Jung Lu's, and much as we may have at times wished to see the G. O. M's plans thwarted, there is probably far greater reason for us to desire now the entire extinction of Jung Lu. The Generalissimo is undoubtedly an element of very grave mischief in Peking, and the Empress Dowager's astuteness has already opened her eyes to the fact, and there may be an undercurrent of truth in the report that in her desire to curtail his increasing power she is pretending to face round towards Kang Yu-wei and his reform schemes. Not only has she caused as many of Kang Yu-wei's writings as can be procured to be brought to her, but she is alleged to have studied them, pronounced them 'very good,' and ordered them to be placed on sale again. The *volte face* is a very thin device. Circumstances have rather rushed the Empress Dowager this time, and she has been able to make this change of front with sufficient deliberation to give it dignity and impressiveness. Not even those who have always maintain that the Dowager's principles were progressive can uphold the inconsistency of her policy. When she apparently dealt Reform a death blow after the *coup d'etat* and nailed its ashes in a coffin it was argued that she was actuated by the conviction that the method of the proposed reforms was vicious and nationally harmful. She then examined Kang Yu-wei's writings and found them 'very bad indeed;' and she examined Kang Yu-wei's associates, and killed them. It was not reform to which she was opposed, but Kang Yu-wei's mad methods, this was the argument; what do these supporters say now? They must admit, what astuter minds saw before, that it is adherance to neither form nor conservatism in principle which the Empress favours, but personal power, personal safety and comfort, and she will stick at nothing which can secure her these. But unluckily though she can restore Kang wei's writings, she cannot bring to life again the men who would have best enabled him to have carried out his plans for the country's advancement. However, whatever the old lady's object the country will reap some transient benefit, perhaps, from being allowed to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest a little Kang Yu-wei literature again. We can learn nothing of the movements taking place on either side, and can only vainly wish we could see through Palace walls the plots and counter plots of Palace policy, while awaiting the sudden denouement which may take place at any moment.—*P. & T. Times.*—

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

GENERAL OTIS AND THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

DEFEATING THE CENSOR.

Complaints by the newspaper correspondents against the undue interference of the official censor in Manila with their news messages have been frequent and free. From our own experience, we can state unhesitatingly that these is good ground for complaint. The Censor Colonel Thompson, is a most amiable gentleman, and, on his side, there is doubtless some justification for interference, for otherwise most alarming news absolutely without foundation in fact would be cabled by some of the correspondents. Colonel Thompson has shown much wisdom in this respect; but at the same time obstacles have often been placed in the way of the correspondents which are not justified by any recognised rules of military censorship. Correspondents have been balked repeatedly in the despatch of information simply because the censor did not know or because the official news had not gone through, and in the meanwhile messages by rival correspondents have received the necessary vise, and unfair effects have resulted. We sympathise with Colonel Thompson, whose duties are neither light nor easy, and it is a testimony to his personal charm that no allegations of favouritism have been made against him. Indeed, he is a general favourite with the correspondents, who have all along expressed their unqualified admiration for the splendid manner in which he has managed the Signal Corps, one of the best-equipped and best-conducted departments of the U. S. army.

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

At Tokio on 3rd July, Viscount Katsura, the Minister for War, issued an instruction to the army in connection with the operation of the new Treaties in the course of which he says :—You must be aware that the obligations of the Japanese nation have largely increased, inasmuch as the nation has secured equal rights with the Treaty Powers by the revision of the Treaties. On the new Treaties coming into force, foreigners will naturally reside and trade at the places they think fit, and the Japanese will come into contact with foreigners increasingly day by day. Past events at home and abroad show how many cases of international trouble have had their origin in a difference between private individuals. In view of this, the people must be very careful in their action towards foreigners at the beginning of mixed residence and deal with them in a broad-spirited manner and show themselves to be people of a civilised country, being careful to avoid the occurrence of trouble. It is generally admitted at home and abroad that Japanese soldiers are extremely loyal, and true and most faithful servants of his Majesty, and that they are as public-spirited and brave as the most eminent among the nation. In case of any one of the men who are held in such honour and confidence being found to be unscrupulous in his actions and behaving improperly towards foreigners, he will not only cast a slur on the Imperial army, but involve the Empire and the Imperial House in trouble In view of this, soldiers should be careful in their action. I know very well the Japanese army is well disciplined, but in case of men and non-commissioned officers acting under the influence of high spirits, and being impatient and entering into disputes with foreigners, the prestige of the Japanese army will be largely impaired. All the commanders and the authorities who are responsible for the maintenance of discipline in the army are requested to admonish the officers and men under their command, and cause them to observe discipline very strictly and refrain from insolent action towards foreigners in order that the good name the army has already obtained may be maintained. This is the way to comply with the Imperial wishes. I specially call the attention of all the officers to this, as very great care is required in putting into operation the new Treaties, and all the officers are requested to strictly observe the Imperial Edict.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

(*Continued.*)

I hope my readers will find the same fascination as I did in following the pages of M. Masson, as he brings to life before one, down to the smallest details, all these dead figures of the past. The very minuteness of the details attract one, it adds so much to the life-likeness of the whole picture. Their mere triviality is part of their fascination. I make no apology, then, for transferring to my pages an almost literal translation of the passages which describe the daily life of Josephine, and especially her daily toilette. The toilette marks the woman almost more than the style the man. You will find revealed the whole woman, on whose whims, caprices, and charms depended so much of the life of the world's greatest ruler, from those peeps into her dressing-room.

Let us continue M. Masson's description of her toilette, then, from the point at which we left it last week.

THE COIFFURE.

The man, who has just entered her apartments, Herbault, her *coiffeur*, is an important personage, with an embroidered coat, and a rapier at his side. Nominally, he draws a salary of £48 a year, which afterwards becomes £60. But, from 1805 onward, he receives, in addition to salary, an annual allowance of £240 and a yearly bounty of from £64 to £72. For the toilet requisites which he supplies he has from £200 to £320 a year, and, into the bargain, he is permitted to have many other customers besides Josephine. However it was not until 1809, after the divorce, that he aspired after complete independence, and set up as a *marchand de modes* in the Rue Neuve-Saint-Augustin, where he became an arbiter of fashion.

But Herbault is only for ordinary days; he has a rival, or, rather, a master, the wonderful Duplan, the "artist" who dressed the hair of all the ladies of the Directory. One of the delights of this study are the figures of these strange beings, half monkeys, half men, half spaniels, half tigers, that flit around the vain, fashionable, and extravagant woman. We have many types of them in London to-day: possibly as droll or disgusting—just as you take it—as those to be found in the Paris of Josephine or the Paris of to-day. Duplan is a wonderful specimen of his eternal class. It was he who, when Madame Tallien handed him a lace veil worth £320 with which to arrange her *coiffure*, looked at it, turned it over, then tossed it back to her with a haughty gesture. "Madame," he said "it is too large. I shall never be able to arrange with it a *coiffure* worthy at once of yourself and of me." Then, when Teresia implored him to use it, he took his scissors and cut and hacked it to his taste. He made a rag of the beautiful veil; but it was a rag which raised him to the dignity of premier *coiffeur* of Paris.

For his services, Duplan draws £400 in 1807, £480 in 1808, and the same sum in 1809, without reckoning from three hundred and twenty to four hundred pounds' worth of toilet requisites supplied by him yearly. After the divorce, Napoleon takes him away from Josephine, and settles him with Marie Louise, at the truly extraordinary salary of £1,680 a year, without reckoning bonuses, some of which amounted to no less than £480 in a lump sum.

No wonder that Duplan's son can enter the Ecole Polytechnique, become a marine engineer, and, after fighting at Antwerp, retire to his estates near Toulouse and sit as deputy for the Haute-Garonne from 1852 to 1869! He discovered then, sardonically comments M. Masson, that he was of a noble family allied to the La Calprenedes, the dignity of which was unimpaired by the exercise of the paternal comb.

As to the *coiffures* arranged for Josephine by Herbault and Duplan, their name is legion, and they are of the most complicated designs. Usually, one big tress is made to fall on the shoulder; but everything is tried; little ringlets giving the round head a childlike appearance, close fillets, after the manner of antique statues, with a tight chignon high on the head, pointing straight from the crown, padded demi-banteaux, caught up at the sides to leave free the ears and the nape of the neck, and bunched together like an enormous powder-puff, all these coiffures, which seem to be never two days alike, exact, on the part of their inventors, a taste and a skill which are the more consummate in proportion as the hair at their disposal becomes less abundant, and their art has to supply what is wanting and to dye what remains.

To the very last Josephine's hair remains of a pronounced chestnut hue thanks to the dye she uses. But she does not succeed in improving its quality; it is always rather coarse. And thus, after a certain point, her coiffeur's art must consist in not letting too much of it be seen, and in finding, especially for the evening (for during the day she always wears a hat), either some arrangement of fluffy light material, or a clever grouping of sprays of artificial flowers or the supreme adornment of a full-sized diadem.

She had, long ere this, been compelled to give up, as at once too young and too "negligee," her favourite coiffure a "la creole," the Indian kerchief carelessly knotted at the side, which became her so marvellously when Vicomtesse de Beauharnais, and even in the first days of her life as "Consulesse."

But now, she must have something grave, serious, severe and what makes matters worse is that it must be adapted to a face which has nothing striking in its features, and can only charm by grace of expression. Can it be wondered at, then, that her *coiffeur* is a man of such importance!

JOSEPHINE'S WARDROBE.

These toilet preliminaries have taken time, If the ladies of the court on service for the day present themselves while the *coiffeur* is still at work, they are ushered into the dressing room, and take part in the grand deliberation as to the toilette of the day. The first waiting-woman, and the women of the wardrobe bring great baskets, each containing several gowns, several hats, and several shawls—and the discussion begins.

In summer, her robes are of muslin, of cambric, and of cotton-cambric; in winter they are of cloth, and of velvet. She has a decided choice of summer gowns, for at the last inventory of the wardrobe in 1809, there are 202. And it must not be imagined that, because they are white, and of plain materials, they have cost but little; the gowns of muslin and of cotton cambric, amount, according to the embroidery on each, to from £ 20 to £ 80 apiece. These embroideries are designed with exquisite grace and originality and their execution simply defies comparison with anything produced nowadays.

Of the stuff gowns for winter wear, many are of cashmere; there are thirty-three of this material in the inventory of 1809, without counting her riding-habits. As to the surtouts which Josephine puts on of winter mornings over a white dress or a cashmere one, she has them in velvet of every shade and with every variety of trimming; thick yellow fluted velvet trimmed with astrachan; nacarat velvet with a big collar of ermine; green velvet trimmed with ermine, and with a fichu of crape spangled with gold; black velvet lined with rose-coloured satin; imperial blue velvet lined with white satin; white fluted velvet lined with spotted velvet, and fastened with a clasp of agate and pearls: amaranth-coloured velvet lined with green plush; nacarat velvet lined with white satin. She has them of every kind of satin also, but this is not enough. For days, when she wishes to dress especially well, she must have robes which are in keeping with the richness of the surtouts and, thus she has a whole series of costumes in which ermine is used on both the gown and the heavier garment above it. Thus, on special days, she wears a gown of lilac satin with a short surtout of black velvet, with ruches of muslin braided in gold, or a gown of white satin with a surtout of chamois velvet, or a gown of lavender satin with a surtout of thick green velvet clasped at the waist with a belt of cloth of gold, adorned with cameos, or a gown of chamois satin with a surtout of pansy-coloured velvet, buttoned with Oriental topazes, and secured round the waist with a gold chain fastened with a clasp of amethyst, or, to close the series of ermine-trimmed winter costumes, a gown of white satin with a surtout of fluted white velvet, having a filigree gold belt incrusted with pearls, and with its clasp, its buttons, and its tassels all of sapphires and fine pearls! There are nearly as many gowns and surtouts trimmed with every other costly fur besides the above.

HER SHAWLS AND HATS.

The Empress has made her choice from among her stuff gowns, and as there are 676 of them, her choice has not been easy, and now she wants her cashmere shawl. How many has she? A woman writer has given the number as 400, but it is much less—fifty-nine in all; five amaranth-coloured, twelve red, seventeen white, nine yellow, six of a mixed pattern, three blue, two black, and five striped. It is true that they are the finest in all Europe, and that some of them have cost from £320 to £400, but the usual price is from £120 to £160. The shawl plays a great part in Josephine's daily life. A thousand times a day, with infinite grace she draws it up, slips it down, drapes it about her, or bunches the soft material of it between her fingers. And when, in the eyes of a lady calling upon her, she notes that gleam of feminine desire which she knows so well she often puts it delicately about her friend's shoulders, and sends her off a happy woman.

Next comes the hat, for she alwas wears a hat trimmed with flowers or feathers in the morning, and sometimes in the evening also. And here one stands bewildered before the assortment she has: hats of velvet, of satin, of Italian straw; of black, white, and yellow straw; hoods of every material; toques of velvet, of tulle, of satin, of cashmere; 252 varieties of headgear, all differing in pattern, in colour, and in trimming! A white feather trimming prevails, but she wears also black heron plumes, peacocks' feathers and every kind of flower. She has very few turbans: only three.

HER GENEROSITY.

Yet, in spite of these figures, let it not be imagined that, as one writer has said, Josephine has a mania for never getting rid of anything, and that she hoards up in any way her innumerable *objets de toilette*. Twice a year she goes to the great wardrobe rooms, and turns out a great part—the greater part, indeed—of her wardrobe. Thus, in this same year, 1809, out of 379 pieces of lace she gives away 72; out of 49, full Court robes, 16; out of 676 ordinary gowns, 361; out of 59 Cashmere shawls, 17; out of 40 Cashmere gowns, 3, of which one is trimmed with Gobelins lace; out of 252 bonnets and hats, 146; out of 413 pairs of stockings, 214; out of 785 pairs of boots and shoes, 785!

And not only does she give away things that have been worn; she gives away new things when she has ceased to fancy them. Thus, out of 122 pieces of new stuffs, she gives away 39. And it is not merely to her femmes de chambre that she makes these presents; her mother, the Queen of Westphalia, the Queen of Naples, and the Princess of Baden accept gifts of growns, cashmeres, and surtouts that have been worn, to say nothing of stuffs in piece.

A HUGE BUDGET.

And now the total yearly cost of her wardrobe may be taken into consideration.

In one year she buys 23 pieces of lace, 7 full Court dresses, 136 gowns, 20 Cashmere shawls, 73 corsets, 48 pieces of various cloths, 87 hats, 71 pairs of silk stockings, 980 pairs of gloves, and 520 pairs of shoes.

The amount paid up for these, not including what is left on the tradesmen's books, is £12,800. But the continual carrings-over of items in arrear are such that, to estimate fairly the money spent by Josephine on her toilette per year, it is necessary to take the total figures for the whole six years.

Thus one finds that, in these six years, she paid for laces £9,036 (I omit in each case shillings and pence, though M. Masson characteristically gives even odd centimes)—this amount not including the priceless laces bought for her out of the Emperor's privy purse; for silk stuffs, £12,500; for millinery and Court dresses, £43,875; for dressmaking and dressmaker's sundries, £4,112; for ditto to the seamstresses employed in her own wardrobe, £2,458; for linen, £29,612; for artificial flowers, £3,435; for crapes and ribbons, £5,202; for furs (supplied by her furrier, Veuve Toulet, and not including those supplied by her *couturiers*), £1,743; for gloves and perfumery, £2,287. Finally, for boots, and shoes, £2,104.

Of all these expenses it will be seen that her dressmakers, and milliners' bills are the highest.

In the six years they amount to 1,573,653 francs—say £63,000. This is almost exactly ten thousand guineas a year, and, of course, money was dearer then than now.

Of these £63,000, one tradesman, Leroy, the great couturier drew in five years exactly half, i. e., £31,500.

So that Leroy was not—as some historians would have it—Josephine's only couturier. Yet he was certainly the chief and most celebrated. He had, in the highest degree, the genius which Worth possessed of arranging, of decking out a woman with more success than the woman herself; of, in a sense, losing the sense of his sex in the pursuit of his calling.

He did not overcharge for making; his price was 14s. 5d. a gown—even a Court gown.

Where he ran up his prices was for stuff and trimming. This made his usual charge to Josephine from £80 to £120 a gown, and ran up his yearly bill to £6,400 and over.

Even this did not satisfy him, and he actually dared to complain of it to the Emperor.

"One day," said Napoleon, "when I was examining a family trousseau supplied by him, he dared to take me to task, and people don't take liberties with me as a rule! He did what nobody in France would have dared to attempt, and set himself to prove to me at length that I did not give enough to the Empress Josephine, so that it was becoming impossible to dress her at the price. I stopped him in the middle of his impertinent eloquence with a single glance. He stood silent, as if stunned with a blow."

It was otherwise with Josephine. She was ever excusing herself to Leroy for not spending enough—for being a bad customer.

What all this brought of misery to Josephine—as to women of humbler station—will be seen in the next chapters.

(*To be continued.*)

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Ballaarat, Captain C. L. W. Field, arrived in barbour yesterday from China, experienced during the voyage fine weather to within 36 miles of Bombay and thence moderate monsoon. The B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. Bhundara, Captain P. H. Stuart, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, encountered slight sea and light westerly wind to Vingorla, thence strong S. W. winds and squally weather with an increasing sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'ade. In.	Esp'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	23	62	25	85	31	16	27	36
Monday, Aug. 6th	0	82	1	35	0	94	1	5
Total	24	44	27	20	32	10	28	41
Total fall to Aug. 7th, 1898	52	58	52	32	52	68	48	80
Total fall to Aug. 7th, 1897	41	80	47	81	[illegible]	62	48	00

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	69	42
5th August, 1899	0	37
Total	69	79

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	22
Saturday, 5th August, 1899	0	32
Total	23	54
Total up to 5th August, 1898	30	78
Total up to 5th August, 1897	19	39

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore and Jacobabad, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cochin, Calicut, Jacobabad and Lahore, and south westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in many places. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Veraval and Secunderabad, 25 at Belgaum, 24 at Masulipatam, and 18 at Bhavnagar Para, Amraoti and Sholapur.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season, the excess being large in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE French national fete on Friday, July 14, passed off quietly in Paris. Major Marchand and his Senegalese troops were much acclaimed. The latter spent Saturday in sightseeing, and next morning started for Marseilles on their return.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, will sail to-day, for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain W Dewers, cleared yesterday, for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Khalifa, 2,219 tons, Captain A F Nash, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Aden, (30th July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain P H Stuart, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mrs A Cross as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A H Acheson, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut L McKinnon, Mr Sadashive Amrutrao, wife and son, and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 5th August, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Gordon, Mr Pitts, Mr Duffy, Mr Kemp, Mr Pollard, Mrs and Miss Cobral, Mr B V Chate and 44 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ballaarat, 2,860 tons, Captain C L W Field, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai (18th July) via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr N Sorabjee, Mr N Somejee, Mr J A Vallu, Mr and Mrs E Wildman, Mr Jose S Subiracho, Mr Adalfe Chaquert, Mr E A Higgs, Mr W L Firth, Mr Mayes, Lieut R T Prentice Lieut Drysdale, and 14 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Ballaarat s	Field	Shanghai, July 18.
	Bhundara s	Stuart	Calcutta, July 17.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi, Aug 5.

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Silesia s	Mayer	Trieste, &c.
	R I M S Minto	Ford	Aden.
	Rheinfels s	Dewers	Hamburg, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Canara, Acheson, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Bezwada, Tyrell, for Shanghai.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Khalifa, for Genoa and Marseilles.
„ Ballaarat, for London, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—50 bags provision, H D Padamjee.
Armenia s—25 cases confectionery, Essabhoy M Abdeally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—51 boxes pale soap, Hussonalli Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—6 cases medicine, A M Sodder.
Arabia s—8 cases chemicals, C Jalallbhoy and Co; 27 bales paper, J Inderjee; 60 cases provisions, D Cowasjee; 23 cases medicine, Yulubjee Bhicca and Co; 17 cases medicine, Harjee Cooljee and Co; 106 cases portwine, 5 cases brandy, and 9 cases biscuits, D Cowasjee; 16 cases medicine, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—13 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy; 50 hogsheads provision and 28 casks chemicals, H M Mehta and Co; 28 cases glassware, Rahim Cassum.

FROM CHARENTE.

Arabia s—35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—35 cases vermouth, S Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—2 cases cutlery, N Roopchand; 16 cases earthenware, Rahim Cassum; 30 cases writing paper, K Abdool Hossein; 10 cases writing paper, K Mohomedally; 4 cases earthenware, G Poonjee; 231 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 15 cases earthenware, K Poonjee.

EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAB.

THE Annual Report on the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for 1898-99, shows that as was anticipated in last year's Report, the protracted cold weather seriously affected the fruit and pea crop. This resulted in a slight decrease in the proceeds of the sale of Garden produce. Notwithstanding this decrease, the net cost of the Garden to Government was Rs. 400 less than in the previous year, and a balance of nearly Rs. 2,500 remained over from the annual Government grant of Rs. 9,000. The experiments in the planting of young fruit trees were repeated this year, and the figures show that a greater measure of success was attained. It is, however, too early to pronounce on the success or failure of the system, as 6 out of the 18 trees which were said to have succeeded last year have subsequently died. The cultivation of Thaeffe and of all the varieties of Egyptian cotton with the exception of that known as "Abassi" has been discontinued, having proved unsuccessful in the climate of Lahore. On the other hand, the average outturn of Palestine wheat has increased, though the yield is still much below that of five years ago.

The considerably increased outturn yielded by the several varieties of American corn in consequence of the adoption of an early date for sowing seems to justify the conclusion arrived at by the Director that the month of April is the most suitable time for sowing. Whether in view of this conclusion the American grain can ever be recommended for either local or general introduction as an agricultural staple in this Province is a point which has not been touched upon in the Report. In this connection attention is invited to the remarks in paragraph 5 of last year's Review. The ultimate object with which experiments with agricultural staples in these Gardens are undertaken should not be lost sight of.

SOMETHING IS AFTER YOU.

FAR away, in the Jungle of Central India, a village lies asleep. Only a solitary human figure can be seen, following the winding jungle path in the moonlight. It is early night, and the native who comes has been delayed on his way home.

But what is that dark shadow that crosses the path behind him? Quite oblivious, the man marches on. He looks neither to right nor left, nor behind him, where crouches that dark shadow. A few yards more, and he will be out of the jungle. A few minutes more and he thinks he will be sleeping in the bosom of his family. But see, the Shadow moves! With two noiseless bounds like a giant cat the tigress is upon him. One despairing scream, and all is quiet. Bitten through the head, the victim is snatched up and carried by the grim man-eater to her lair in the hills. Meanwhile the village slumbers peacefully on.

Was it the man's fault? Yes, I think it was. Had he not lingered he would not have been caught. The tigress would not have attacked hime in broad daylight. But he was no worse, I think, than those in this country who are to-day doing the very same thing. Thousands and thousands of English men and women have a shadow in their path. It is after them. The time will come, if they do not take heed, when they will feel, like Mrs. Lydia Golding, "as if something had overtaken" them. Here is a letter from her in which she tells her experience :—

"All my life I had been a strong healthy woman, and up to the autumn of 1891 I never ailed anything. At this time I began to feel weak, weary and tired, and "as if something had overtaken me." I had a foul taste in the mouth, my tongue being furred and a sour fluid would rise into my mouth. I had no appetite to speak of, and the little food I took gave me no strength. After eating I had a heavy weight and pain across my chest, and a gnawing feeling in my stomach. I belched up a deal of frothy fluid, and in the night I awoke with a suffocating feeling. Cold clammy sweats broke over me, and what with loss of appetite, and not being able to sleep at night, I soon got so weak that "I found it hard work to get about."

"On December 23, 1892, (one Sunday morning), whilst preparing breakfast for my husband, I was suddenly seized with paralysis, which affected the whole of my right side. I had no use of my hand or leg on that side, and a numbness took me on both left and right sides. My husband got me to bed, and fetched a doctor from Northfleet, who gave me medicines. After this I lost my strength rapidly, and what I suffered I could not tell.

"I could not rest night or day, and I was in and out of bed every now an again. I got little sleep, only dozing off for a short time and then starting up. I was afraid to be left alone, and often in the night I have been so nervous and frightened I could scarcely bear it. I took medicines of all kinds, but was little better for anything, until one day in August, [illegible], my husband read in the paper, "Weekly People," of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Perry and Son, Chemists, High Street, Gravesend. After taking it a short time, I began to gain strength, and got stronger and stronger until I was free from the effects of the seizure. I now keep in good health. You can publish this statement if you wish."—Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. LYDIA GOLDING, 12, Carter's Road, Perry Street, Gravesend, May 14th, 1896.

What was this shadow that had crossed Mrs. Golding's path? What was it that "overtook" her and laid her helpless and suffering upon a bed of sickness? Surely you can recognise the monster that sprang upon her as the dreaded disorder Dyspepsia, which attacks you when you are most defenceless and weakest. Paralysis; yes, Mrs. Golding had it, and could feel it, but what she could not feel was what it was that had so acted upon her nerves and muscles as to cause them to become so helpless. Nor could she, I suppose, understand *how* Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured her so quickly, though we know now that it was because the dyspepsia was got rid of.

But, the native was never heard of more, so there are *some* who cannot get out of the clutches of Dyspepsia, even with such help as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, if the help comes too late. Hence the best way of all, say I, is to keep out of the gun- [illegible] after dark; and, if you *must* go, *walk quickly*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice O'Kinealy has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd June 1899.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy of his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 23rd June 1899.

MEDICAL.

The services of Capt Bawa Jiwan Singh, I M S, Bengal, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Major J R Burrows, M D, R A M C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

PORT BLAIR.

Major H C Hudson, I M S, Bengal, Offg Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Asst Supt in the settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further order.

JAILS.

The services of Capt W H Gray, I M S, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment in the Jail Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A B Drummond, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class and Asst Political Agent and Asst Commr in Quetta and Pishin is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd Aug, 1899 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council has decided that the appointment of Asst Sec to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept shall no longer be held ex-officio by the Director General of Statistics, but shall be constituted as a separate appointment, with effect from the 1st Aug 1899.

Mr H Heseltine, Registrar in the Financial Secretariat of the Govt of India, is appointed, with effect from the 1st Aug 1899, to be Asst Sec to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept.

Mr F J Dickinson, Supt, Northern India Salt Revenue, held charge of the current duties of the office of Asst Com, Northern India Salt Revenue, from the 13th May to the 13th July 1899, both days inclusive.

Mr E Lawrence, Accountant General, N-W Province and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 27th July 1899.

Mr M F Gauntlett, Depy Accountant Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Accountant Genl N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Lawrence, or until further orders.

Mr V C Scott-O'Connor, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed temporarily to discharge the duties of Depy Acountant General, N-W Provinces and Oudh, in addition to his own, with effect from the 27th July 1899.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col A W Proudfoot, Commandant, 5th Regt of Bombay Infy, to be Asst Adjt-Genl, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, vice Col W C Black, nominated for the command of a second class district.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the commands noted below in G G O No 342 of 1899, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified :—H Innes (Bengal); W S Witmore (Bengal); L T R Hutchinson (Bombay); C F Weinman (Bengal); H M Cruddas (Punjab); A M Fleming (Punjab); J N Walker (Punjab); V H Roberts (Punjab); J E Robinson (Bombay) and C H B Adams-Wylie (Bombay); 22nd April 1899.

Pandit Piaraylal Atal (Madras), 1st April 1899. W McM Pearson (Madras), 22nd April 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major R F Gartside-Tipping 3rd Aug 1899.

7th Regt of Bombay Inf—Subadar Bhau Dalvi to be Subadar-Major, vice Kondaya, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th June 1899.

23rd Regit of Bombay Infy (2nd Battn, Rifle Reg—Havildar Ramu Ram to be Jemadar, vice Nanak Ram transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th July 1899.

Malwa Bhil Corps—Havildar-Major Peonia to be Jamadar, vice Mansing, dismissed the service, with effect from the 25th April 1899.

Merwara Battalion—Jemadars Mangla-Jundrara, Uma, and Durga to be Subadars and Havildars Rupa, Azima Dhira, and Hala to be Jemadars, vice Subadars Bagha, Lalo, Azima (1st) and Azima (2nd), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th March 1899.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Vol. Artillery—Capt. W. G. Wilson to be Major, to complete the establishment.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Alfred Benjamin Green Gentleman, to be Second Lieut. with effect from the 1st July 1899, vice H efke, resigned.

1st Battn, B B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—Second Lieut. R T Elliott Lowther Forrest to be Lieutenant, vice Whately, resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 199, dated the 6th May 1899, Mr H H Buckland, Offg Depy Loco Supt, N-W Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate in that appointment with temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3 of that establishment, vice Mr J Riesie, appointed to officiate as Loco Supt, E C Railway, and until further orders.

In continuation of Public Works Dept Notification No 275, dated 29th June 1899, Mr E Lund will officiate in Class III of Examiners, while acting as Examiner, N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Mr W F Barrow, on priv lege leave.

Mr E duCane Smithe, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th July 1899.

Mr J M Campion, Suptdg Engr, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr, with temporary rank, in the 3rd Class and Secy to that Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th July 1899.

Mr E duCane Smithe, offg Suptdg Engr, will hold temporary rank in the 3rd Class, with effect from the same date.

Mr. L. M. Jacob, Suptdg Engr, 3rd Class, temporary rank Punjab, is permanently promoted to that Class, with effect from the 15th April 1899.

Mr. R. Douglas, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, H. M's Secy. of State, furlough up to the 16th Nov 189 , in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 62, dated 16th Feby 1899.

TELEGRAPHS.

The following promotion and reversion are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept with effect from the dates specified :—Mr S H C Hutchinson to Chief Supt, Class IV, officiating; and Mr H A Armstrong to be Asst Supt, Class VI, 2nd Grade.

Mr W Sutherland, Asst Supt, Class VI, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Dept is appointed to officiate as Supt, Class V, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 5th July 1899, and until further orders.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

WILL PROTECT YOU

DURING THE MONSOON

Against Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia.

WHY POISON YOUR SYSTEM?

With such dangerous drugs as Quinine, Mercury, Antipyrine, and Opium, when you can be absolutely certain of a cure with a few doses of Munyon's harmless little pellets. If you are exposed to bad weather, carry a Rupee vial of Munyon's Cold Cure in your pocket, take an occasional dose, and you can prevent the onset of a cold or influenza. At the same time, this simple precaution may save you from coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, and pneumonia, which have their beginning in a cold.

Munyon's COLD CURE will positively break up any form of a cold or influenza inside of twenty-four hours. Old colds, new colds, and obstinate colds cured in a few hours. Price One Rupee. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half-hour with the Cold Cure.

Munyon's COUGH CURE stops coughs, cures all bronchial troubles, and allays soreness and pain in the chest from lung diseases. Price One Rupee.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedy Company put up a separate cure for nearly every disease. At all chemists, mostly ONE RUPEE. "Guide to Health" free.

Bombay :—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid :—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market :—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla :—N. POWELL & Co.; Poona :—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli, and Bhusawal :—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Agra :—JOHN & Co.; Hyderabad (Deccan) :—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Delhi :—A. BARAKAT & Co.; and SEN & Co.; Lucknow :—W. C. KIDD; Cawnpore :—SEN & Co.; Meerut :—HOSKINS & Co.; Umballa :—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Bangalore :—CAPTAIN & Co., and SHRIEVES & Co.; Mysore :—SHRIEVES & Co.; Simla :—SYMES & Co.; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale :—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to M. Charpentier in a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a nervous oscillation or wave lasts 1-747th of a second, and its length is about 84 millimetres. He is inclined to regard it as electrical in its nature.

Perhaps the best experimental illustration of "globe lightning" yet made is that of M. Leduc, recently described to the Academie des Sciences Paris. "Globe lightning" is a wandering "ball of fire," very different from a meteorite of incandescent mineral matter. It roams about in the most capricious way and generally occurs in a thunderstorm. If two fine polished metal points are joined to the poles of an electrostatic machine and rested opposite each other 5 to 10 centimetres apart on a gelatine bromide photographic plate lying over a metal foil, a luminous ball forms at the negative point and detaches itself to wander over the plate. At length it arrives at the positive pole, the luminous effect ceases, and the machine behaves as though its poles were joined by a conductor The little ball does not move fast, somtimes requiring four minutes to travel several inches, and before it reaches the positive pole it occasionally breaks into several little balls. On developing the photograph the trace of the ball is visible.

One of the "Rough Riders," John Rhoades, of Oklahoma, brought home four old cannons from Cuba after the war, and the town of Hennessey bought them for use in shooting tornadoes. The town council employ a man to attend them. When he sees a tornado coming he rides to one of the cannon, which are distributed round the environs of the town, and fires a charge of salt into the whirling black mass of cloud. On June 15 a tornado which threatened the town was burst in this way when 40 rods distant. The system has worked well so far.

According to Professor Bonney, in a paper to the Royal Society, the source of the Kimberley diamonds is a rock named "eclogite" by mineralogists. It seems composed almost exclusively of red garnet and a light-green augite. The rock is coarsely crystalline, and was once molten, with diamond as an original constituent. Volcanic explosions are supposed to have broken it up, and produced the "blue ground" of Kimberley, in which the diamonds are found along with garnets, iron ores, augite, olwine, &c.

Dr. Dawson Turner, in a letter to "Nature," gives the electrical resistance of normal blood at a temperature of 60° Fah. as 550 ohms. This was got by placing 5 cubic millimetres of freshly-drawn blood between two cuplike electrodes 3 milimetres in diameter and using the method of Kohlrausch. The blood of a patient suffering from pernicious anæmia has only about half this resistance, perhaps owing to the abnormal quantity of salts it contains.

"The Musee Scolaire" published in France is a series of charts with specimens of materials showing the manufacture of a particular cloth, &c., from the raw. A set of charts giving the student a good grasp of a subject can be had for £5. The Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences have purchased the first set imported into America.

The principal fibres of the Philippines are, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," Manila hemp or abaca; cotton, white, cinnamon-coloured, and "bubuy," a coarse kind used for stuffing; the "amiray," which is like ramie, and yields a white fibre of great strength; the "pita," a sort of aloe; the "balibago"; the dalanot or tree nettle the pineapple; the "cabonegro," a species of palm, and so forth.

When Flaubert wrote "Salammbo" he found so little archæological material to aid him in describing ancient "Carthage" that his work is an extraordinary effort of the historical imagination, and perhaps the most lifelike of its kind. Dry-as-dust savants and specialists, men of learning endowed with little power of imagination, tried to correct him in matters of fact, only to find that his learning was deeper, wider, and more accurate than their own. So much regard had the romancer for the truth as far as it was known to science. He turned the tables on them and showed that a novelist can be more scientific than a man of science. In fact, the artist and scientist were combined in Floubert, and as we all know imagination is as necessary to the highest work of science as it is to that of art. Without it one is doomed to be a "hodman" in any walk of life.

Since Flaubert wrote the French have acquired Tunis, and much has been done in excavating the remains of Carthage by M. Gauckler and others. In the temple of Jupiter Ammon he has discovered a large number of mosaics and statues, mostly of the classical period, and representing the Greek and Roman deities, but also the older Carthaginian Isis, with a mantle and diadem ornamented with the crescent. They are in fine marble, and chiselled with great art. They were hid away in a cave, and are very well preserved. It is believed that the last "faithful" of the old goddesses Tanit, and her successor Ceres, the last priests of Jupiter Ammon, piously concealed them from the pagan conquerors of the country, hoping the return of better days, which never came.

Japan, which has a good patent system for native inventors, has declined thus far to give protection to foreign inventors, but is now proposing to enter the International Patent Union, to which the leading States belong. After this month foreign inventions will receive the same protection as Japanese ones in that country.

Mr. C. D. P. Gibson, of Jersey City, New Jersey, has invented a motor-car which runs by carbonic acid. This gas has many advantages for driving motor-cars, but hitherto inventors have not been able to apply it satisfactorily.

The United States War Department is about to test the efficiency of a telescope invented by Professor R.A. Fessenden, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, for locating the flash of fire-arms using smokeless powder, and thus revealing the position of the enemy.

A class for the instruction of hospital corps men in prepairing food for the sick has been organised at the Washington Arsenal. The work is to be carried out under military regulations, and the plan involves the establishment of schools for army cooks,

A southern Californian farmer, Mr. Myers, of Whittier, Los Angeles, recently bored for water to irrigate his fields, and on penetrating 500ft. suddenly found that he had tapped a geyser. A column of hot water, mingled with sulphurous gases, shot up the borehole to a height of 500ft. above the ground, and the geyser "erupted" for a fortnight without much diminution of its force.

Automatic pistols are the small arms equivalent of Maxim guns, and the gas of the powder remits them into firing order, so that it is only needful to take sight and pull the trigger. Among the best known are those of Borchardt, Mannlicher, Mauser, Schwarzlose, and Browning. There is a good account of them by Captain Parra in recent numbers of the "Revue d'Artillerie" The Mauser can be transformod from a hand-pistol into a rifle at need. Mauser proposes to arm troops with his 10-shot pistol of 7.63 millimetres calibre; but he has also made pistols of 6 to 20 shots having the same or six millimetres calibre.

The new diamond mines of Shantung in China, which have been acquired by a German firm under a Chinese name, are probably the only ones hitherto found in the Far East. The diamonds are of the kind employed by glaziers and diamond workers, and other useful arts. They are found in strata similar to those of the Kimberley mines.

M. Rene Michel contributes to the *Photo-Revue* a clever suggestion for trapping the smoke of the magnesium flash, and his idea can be carried out in many ways by the amateur, each adapting the device to his own special reqirements. A light box, not too large to be convently carried out into the open air, is the first essential, and to the open front of this grooves must be fitted, in which grooves a lid will slide very easily, a large sheet of mill-board being convenient as a sliding lid. The box being so placed that the sliding lid can be drawn out upwards, a thread is attached to the lower edge of the lid, after which the thread is passed over a pulley fixed inside the box near the top when the end is attached to the bottom of the box so that the thread holds the sliding lid up. The lid will then slide down the grooves quickly, and close the box, if the thread is severed, severence of the thread at the right instant being secured by the very simple expedient of taking care that the lower part passes across the place where the flash is to be produced. So small is the cloud of smoke at the first instant that practically the whole of it can be caught in a drop trap of the above mentioned kind. If the apparatus is not required again for immediate use, the smoke may be allowed to settle down in the box; but in other cases the box may be taken out into the open air, and the smoke buffeted out with a cloth. In the event of several exposures being required in immediate succession, the required number of apparatus might be set up, as each need not cost more than a shilling or so to construct.

ALWAYS FAVORABLE.

The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE (for Eating)?

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a *WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

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First aid. 170 Pages.
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For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold,
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Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by -
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A Baby Lion!

Did you ever see one? It is as playful and harmless as a kitten. You might have one with you for weeks and not suspect danger.

But, beware! Some day it will surely spring, and the fight for life is at hand.

It is just so with a cough. You may carry one with you for weeks and not think of danger. But the danger is there. Some day the fight will be on, and it is a question which will win, Consumption or You.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

promptly cures all baby coughs: but it cannot always cure the full grown coughs of the most advanced stages of disease. Yet even here it will bring comfort and ease. Then use it early for acute colds, coughs, bronchitis and all pulmonary troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

Wholesale Agents :—KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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Possesses the following
Distinctive Merits :
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London,
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EPPS'S COCOA.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

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